THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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MPROMISES N B. & M. BILLS TO BE TAKEN UP

presentatives of Parties Principally at Interest to Be Asked to Attend Conference of Sub-Committee on Railroads

EDRAFT DISCUSSED

airman Hobbs Asserts That No Time Has Been Lost in Answer to Inquiry as to the Results of the Meeting Today

Representatives of the parties principally at interest in the Boston & Maine reorganization are to be asked to confer at the State House tomorrow with the subcommittee of the legislative committee on railroads which is preparing a new draft of the reorganization bill. The representatives invited to appear will tell the subcommittee what compromises they are willing to make in order that a bill may be drawn that will meet with the approval of all parties [illegible] George W. Anderson, representing the public service commission; George W. [illegible]yberry, counsel for the trustees of the Boston & Maine; Everett W. Burdett, counsel for the Fitchburg railroad, and Philip Dexter, a director of the Boston & Lowell railroad.

Today the subcommittee discussed the proposed redraft with Mr. Anderson. No details of the discussion were made public, but Chairman Hobbs asserted after the conference that "no time had been lost." Mr. Anderson was asked to verify the report that he, Mr. Burdett and Mr. Dexter had come to an agreement on the disputed points. Mr. Anderson evaded a direct answer saying that he did not know through what channel that report got abroad.

The leased line representatives, after a meeting conference Wednesday with Mr. Anderson were reported willing to waive objection in provisions giving the leased lines the right to dispose of their investments in any markets. This was expected to remove the biggest obstacle to an agreement.

Both the Boston & Maine trustees, the leased lines rerpesentatievs and the public service commission have expressed willingness to make concessions in the interest of harmony.

Governor Walsh and Howard Elliott, president of the New Haven railroad, had conference at the State House late yesterday concerning the road's financial difficulties. After the conference the Governor said Mr. Elliott had called in consequence of a promise he made several weeks ago to keep the Governor informed as to the affairs of the road.

Mr. Elliott told the Governor that all of the New Haven bills, including the mortgage bill, have become law in Rhode Island, and that one of the minor bills has been passed in Connecticut.

AUGUSTA, Me.—The bill to reorganize the Boston & Maine railroad system was passed to be enacted in the House Wednesday, practically as recommended by the public utilities commission. No opposition developed, and friends of the measure regarded this as an indication that it would have an unobstructed passage.

CONCORD, N. H.—Representatives of the Boston & Maine and the leased lines have agreed upon a bill for the reorganization of Boston & Maine, and it will be presented to the proper committee of the House of Representatives today.

Boston & Maine is authorized to buy the capital stock of its leased lines, or to consolidate with them, paying for the same in money, stock or bonds. No purchase or consolidation shall be made, however, except by vote of two-thirds of the stock in a leased line, exclusive of any stock held by Boston & Maine. The leased lines may also insist that Boston & Maine shall retire all its present floating indebtedness.

[illegible]E PROTEST IS [illegible]NT TO BERLIN

[illegible] America's demand [illegible] William P. Frye, [illegible]ser Prinz Eitel [illegible]assador Gerhote protests [illegible]nternational [illegible] Frye's Eng[illegible] The German [illegible] known it will [illegible]on and prompt

[illegible]D SATURDAY

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SEAMAN'S LAW TO TAKE EFFECT ON NOVEMBER 4

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The attorney-general today rendered his decision that the seaman's law, signed by the President March 4, will not take effect until Nov. 4. This is of the utmost importance to shipowners as it permits them to operate their passenger and excursion boats this season under the old lifeboat regulations, which are far less strict than the new law's provisions.

The solicitor of the commerce department held that the lifeboat section of the bill would go into effect July 1, as provided in the bill, but the attorney-general held that there were two conflicting dates in the bill, and he ruled in favor of the shipowners. The bill provides for certificated lifeboat men to handle lifeboats, and would have made necessary the examination for efficiency of 30,000 seamen before July 1 if the solicitor's ruling had prevailed, which would have been practically impossible.

NEW RAILWAY MAIL PAY PLAN IS CONSIDERED

Congressional Leaders Arranging Program to Secure a Law at Next Session to Change Compensation Basis to Space

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The controversy over railway mail pay, which has become acute recently, owing to failure of the postoffice appropriation bill, may be referred by the next Congress to the Congress interstate commerce committee. Leaders in Congress are now planning with this in view. The intention is to pass a law changing the basis of compensation from weight to space, and otherwise revising the system along the lines recommended by the Bourne joint congressional committee. Tentative rates would be fixed in the law, with the provision that they shall be submitted to the interstate commerce commission, the commission being empowered to fix mail pay rates just as they now fix freight, express and passenger rates.

It is thought that this would in general suit all three parties to the controversy, the postoffice department, the Bourne committee and the railroads. The postmaster-general could not well object to a government commission fixing rates; the Bourne committee would be satisfied because the rates recommended in their report were the result of recommendations of the interstate commerce commission officials, and the railroads have learned to regard the commission as a friend.

The roads oppose the change from weight to space basis and ask an annual instead of quadrennial weighing, but they probably will not get far with this point, as both the Bourne committee and the postoffice department favor the space basis. The postmaster-general claims the roads are overpaid and "looting the postal revenues," while the Bourne committee, after a long investigation, found that the roads generally were underpaid for carrying the mails.

The postmaster-general in the Moon bill which was a rider to the postoffice appropriation bill, and which rider caused the failure of the whole bill fixed a rate of 21.8 cents per 60-foot car mile, which the Bourne committee said would be confiscatory; the Bourne committee's rates were on a basis of 24.22 cents per 60-foot car mile.

The chief objection to the Moon bill was that it gave the postmaster-general discretionary power to lower the rates, which it was claimed he would use to cover postal deficits.

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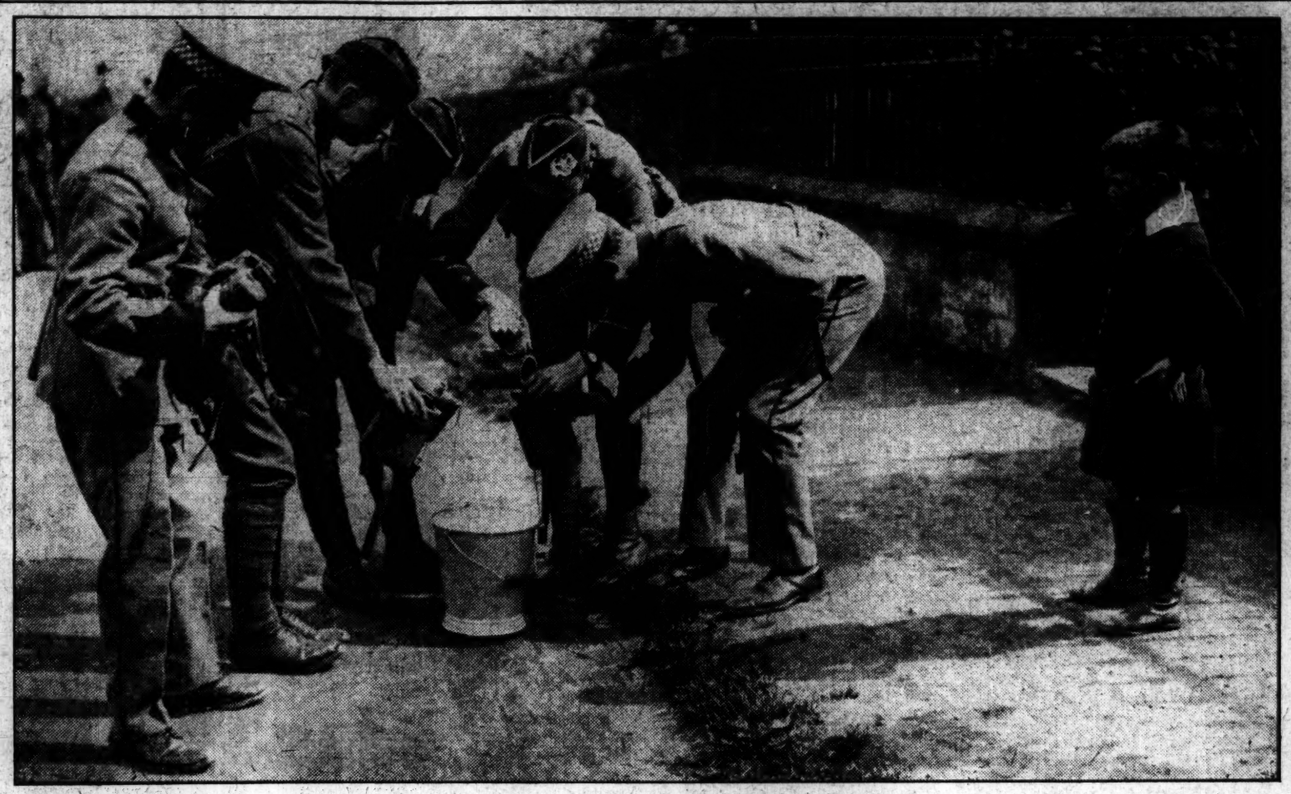

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Scottish soldiers filling their water bottles

NORWOOD TOWN MANAGER TAKES UP HIS DUTIES

Clarence A. Bingham Assumes Office, the First of Its Kind in the East — Like Head of a Corporation

Norwood went under the town manager form of government today, the first municipality in the East to adopt this new type of control of public affairs. Clarence A. Bingham, with the title of town manager, assumed his duties this morning after a brief session with the selectmen, to whom he is responsible. The office carries a salary of $3000.

Shortly after 9 o'clock Mr. Bingham left the selectmen's rooms, and began a survey of the town activities, desiring to gain a grasp on every detail of municipal service at once.

Mr. Bingham is expected to conduct the affairs of the town as though it were a corporation, the selectmen serving as directors. All department heads, except those of the school and police departments are subject to removal by the manager. He will purchase the town supplies and fix salaries of the officials under him. The town charter has been amended so that he is free to judge workers on their efficiency merits alone.

Business Plan

The new charter under which Norwood is now governed was adopted by the town Oct. 6, 1914, culminating a movement that had been on for five years. Under this charter the elective offices are the board of selectmen, the finance commission, the town treasurer and tax collector, the latter being a combined office; the trustees of the public library and the school committee. There is no change in the duties of the library trustees, and the work of the school committee remains unchanged except that the superintendent of schools is relieved of the care of the repairs of school buildings and all purchases outside of the purchase of school books.

The separate offices of town treasurer and tax collector have been combined under one official. The finance commission of three prepare the town budget

(Continued on page thirteen, column seven)

FRENCH AIRMEN DROP BOMBS ON GERMAN POINTS

Paris Communique Tells of Activities in the West—Berlin Indicates Repulse to French

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, April 1—The latest communique reports artillery actions in Champagne and in Argonne, and incessant activity, especially between Four de Paris and Bagatelle, the fighting in places being so close that a trench mortar struck by a heavy French bomb was projected into the French lines.

Wednesday night the French had taken 150 meters of trenches, prisoners and two trench mortars. Tuesday, at Bois le Pretre, the Germans delivered a counter-attack, with several battalions setting foot in the western portion of a position taken, but by 8 o'clock were again dislodged.

Near Parroy outpost the fighting resulted in favor of the French.

French airmen Tuesday night dropped 24 bombs on stations and German bivouacs in Woevre, Champagne, Soissons district and in Belgium.

Yesterday the Bruges maritime station and Gits aviation camp were successfully bombarded.

Wednesday Evening—An official communique reports no change since the last communique.

BERLIN, Thursday—Attacks west of Pont-a-Mousson near East Regneville, in Bois-le-Pretre were repulsed with heavy loss, the fighting continuing at one point west of Bois-le-Pretre.

Hostile airmen, Tuesday, bombarded Bruges, Ghistelles and Courtrai, causing no military damage.

GERMAN SUBMARINE SHELLED OFF DIEPPE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, April 1—The ministry of marine reports that a vessel of the French light squadron off Dieppe pursued a German submarine compelling it to dive. She then shelled the periscope, passing over the submarine as the periscope was disappearing; large quantities of oil subsequently appearing on surface.

TURKS DRIVEN BACK IN ARTIVIN REGION

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Thursday — Caucasian headquarters report in the Artivin region the Turks have been driven back toward Melo. On the Sarikamish front, the Russians have captured the district of Delibaba, Karafibent and Teschakeylias, the Turks at Karadbent being repulsed toward the west.

S. S. DENVER PARTY REACHES NEW YORK

NEW YORK—Fifty-six persons rescued from the Mallory liner Denver, believed to have sunk in midocean on March 23, were landed here today by the freighter Manhattan. They included seven passengers of the American ships Evelyn and Carib, sunk by mines in the North sea. The Denver's captain and 15 other survivors were landed here by the Megantic last Saturday.

SUBMARINE L-4 READY

QUINCY, Mass.—Submarine L-4, the latest addition to the United States navy, is expected to take the water today. The launching ceremony was held yesterday, but owing to the slighter way-incline now used at Fore Ri[illegible] and insufficient lubricant, the v[illegible]uck just before reaching the w[illegible]

DOCK WORKERS ON THE MERSEY AS CIVIL ARMY

Earl Kitchener Sanctions Plan to Organize Liverpool Dock Workers as Civilian Soldiers—To Be Used on Home Service

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Thursday — Earl Kitchener has, it is announced, sanctioned an important scheme to commence next week when the Liverpool dock workers will be organized as civilian soldiers.

The first dock battalion of the Liverpool regiment will be formed constituting a new arm of the great new army.

The dockers will wear khaki uniform and work under military law to the orders of military superiors taken from among their fellow-workers. The men will be regularly attested, but employed on home service only.

The force will be constituted by companies on the national reserve system and will earn civil pay plus army rates but without the claim for separation allowance bounty and so forth. They will receive pay at port rates but will be guaranteed a minimum of 35s. which, together with the military pay will for privates raise the minimum to 42s.

Only members of the Dockers' Union will be eligible and the force will, Lord Derby stated, in no circumstances be used for strike-breaking.

LORD ROTHSCHILD PASSES AWAY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Thursday—Lord Rothschild passed away yesterday afternoon in London.

Nathan Mayer Rothschild was the son of Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, of Gunnersbury Park, Middlesex, and Charlotte, daughter of Baron Charles de Rothschild, of Naples. He was head of the English branch of the great firm of Rothschild, originally established in Frankfurt, Paris, London, and Naples, and lived partially in his house at Hyde Park Corner in London, and partially, in his country house near Tring, in Buckinghamshire.

He was made a baronet in 1846, and subsequently given his LL.D. degree at Cambridge, at which university he had graduated in Trinity College. Later he received the Grand Cross of the Victorian order. He was a baron of the Austrian Empire, Lord-lieutenant of the County of Buckinghamshire, a Lieutenant of the City of London, and Master of the Stag Hounds.

For 20 years, from 1865 to 1885, he represented Aylesbury in the House of Commons, having for his colleague during most of that period, his father's old friend, Benjamin Disraeli, whose house at Hughenden was separated from Tring only by a few miles of Buckinghamshire woodland.

The great house of Rothschild, in New Court, in the City of London, has been the center of London finance for a century. Much of the romance of politics is connected with it, and it was through it that Disraeli negotiated, at a moment when Parliament was not sitting, the famous loan to purchase the shares of the Suez Canal, and so barely outstripped the envoys of the Government in Paris.

Lord Rothschild is succeeded by his son, the Honorable Lionel W. Rothschild, who is at present serving with his regiment.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE FOR REGIMENT OF SCOTTISH TROOPS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The officers of a Scottish regiment have ordered that no alcohol shall be taken by their men during training. The officers themselves keep the men's water bottles filled during all route marches, and the results of this policy are stated to be much appreciated by the men.

RUSSIANS STATE ACTION ON NIEMEN NOW IN PROGRESS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Thursday — Headquarters report on the front west of the Niemen fighting continues. In the environs of Krasnopol the Russians are progressing successfully. On the 30th they forced the Germans to retreat, capturing 200 soldiers and two officers.

The Russian offensive in the Carpathians continues. The Russians captured additional 38 officers and 1760 soldiers and five machine guns Monday.

BERLIN, Thursday — The Russian frontier district north of Memel, headquarters report, has been cleared.

Near Tauroggen the defeated Russians retreated towards Skawdwilic. The Russians recently advancing against the Germans north of the Augustowo forest were repulsed into the forest and lake district near Seiny. Russian prisoners taken near Krasnopol and to the northeast numbered 500.

VIENNA, Thursday—North of the Uzsok pass Russian night attacks failed with heavy losses, an official communique states. The Austrians captured a further 1900 prisoners.

Since March 1, the Austrians have captured 183 officers, 39,942 men and 68 machine guns.

LABOR COMMITTEE NAMED IN BRITAIN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, April 1—In accordance with the proposals made at the conference between the chancellor and the president of the Board of Trade and representatives of trade unions, an advisory committee of organized workers engaged in producing material for the government has been appointed to assist in carrying out the recommendations adopted at the conference and for consultation by the government of workmen.

The Right Honorable Arthur Henderson, M. P., is chairman, and the committee includes C. W. Bowerman, M. P., Alexander Wilkie, M. P., Frank Smith, J. P., and W. Mosses, secretary.

STEAMER SUNK OFF SCILLY ISLES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, March 31—The steamer Flaminian, 3500 tons, of the Ellerman line, was torpedoed off the Scilly isles on Monday. The crew took to the boats.

RUSSIAN ATTACK HELD UP AT THE BOSPHORUS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, April 1—Atmospheric conditions near the Bosphorus prevented the Russian warships continuing their bombardment. The Russian fleet bombarded Zunguldak, Kozla, Kilimli and Elegli, destroying the buildings the Turks had repaired after the previous bombardment. A steamer was also sunk and sailing vessels carrying coal.

KING GEORGE TO SET AN EXAMPLE FOR PROHIBITION

Communication to Chancellor of Exchequer Expresses That Nothing but Vigorous Measures Will Cope With Situation

DRINK RESPONSIBLE

If Deemed Advisable King Ready to Give Up Alcoholic Liquor Himself and Issue Order Against It in Royal House

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Thursday—King George has written a letter to Mr. David Lloyd George, the chancellor of the exchequer, and volunteered, if it is thought advisable, personally to give up the use of all alcoholic liquors and to issue an order against their use in all the royal households.

The communication is as follows:

"Dear Chancellor of the Exchequer:

"The King thanks you for so promptly letting him have a full report of the proceedings at yesterday's meeting of the deputation of employers. His Majesty has read it with intense interest, but also with the deepest concern. He feels that nothing but the most vigorous measures will successfully cope with the grave situation now existing in our armament factories.

"We have before us the statements, not merely of the employers, but of the admiralty and the war office, which are responsible for munitions of war and for the transport of troops and their food and ammunition. From this evidence it is without doubt largely due to drink that we are unable to secure the output of war material indispensable to meet the requirements of the army in the field, and that there has been such serious delay, in consequence, of the necessary reinforcements of supplies to aid our gallant troops at the front.

"A continuance of such a state of things must inevitably result in the prolongation of the horrors and burdens of this terrible war.

"I am instructed to add that if it be deemed advisable the King will be prepared to set an example by giving up all alcoholic liquor himself and, by issuing orders against its consumption in the royal households, so that no difference shall be made, so far as His Majesty is concerned, between the treatment of the rich and the poor in this question."

(Signed) "LORD STAMFORDHAM,
"The King's Private Secretary."

SIMLA REPORTS REBELS GATHER TO ATTACK TOCHI

Force Under Brigadier-General Fane Engages Tribesmen Who Were Estimated at 10,000

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SIMLA—An official communique states that a lashkar estimated at 10,000 men, mainly Zadraus, with a few Mangals, recently gathered to attack Tochi, some six miles from the Miranshah post.

At dawn on March 26 a force under Brig.-Gen. V. Fane engaged the tribesmen whose losses totaled 500. Prisoners, rifles, swords and standards were captured, and the Pathans driven over the Durand line.

A reconnaissance on the 27th showed no trace of the tribesmen.

The Tochi river rises in Afghanistan, and flows northeast through Waziristan into the Kurrum river, which itself rises in the Safed Koh on the Afghan frontier, and flowing southeast through Bannu, finally, after its junction with the Tochi, joins the Indus some hundred miles, as the crow flies, south of Peshawar and the bridge at Attoch. It is in the midst of the historic region of the thousand forts inseparably connected with the name of Sir Herbert Edwardes. The country has been a disturbed one for practically a century, and the Kurrum valley itself has, in quite recent years, been the scene of an expedition under command of Col. W. Hill. The whole district forms the extreme edge of the famous northwestern frontier beyond the Punjab.

UNION FORCE CAPTURES CAMP AT PLATBEEN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CAPE TOWN—An official despatch states that a Union force attacked and captured a camp at Platbeen, 50 miles northeast of Ukamas. A great quantity of supplies, clothing, ammunition and many horses, mules and sheep were taken, the Union forces operating in the neighborhood having previously captured much livestock.

The Union forces now occupy many important points well in the interior and east of the Great Karoo [illegible]

News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nation

DEARTH OF FARM LABOR IN BRITAIN RAISES PROBLEM

Prime Minister Explains Government Would Allow Employment of Children in Special Cases Under Certain Conditions

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

WESTMINSTER—So many compliments have been paid the prime minister of late that he felt compelled in turn to pay a compliment himself. The occasion was the renewed discussion on the dearth of farm labor initiated by Mr. Chaplin, and for once in a way Mr. Asquith sat through the debate listening keenly to a succession of speakers in whom the prime minister's presence raised an unexpected sense of the importance of their subject. As a rule now the heavy duties resting on Mr. Asquith compel him to leave the House immediately questions have been answered. In opening his speech the prime minister apologized for making a speech on a subject on which he had no expert technical knowledge.

"I have come," he remarked, "in spite of other preoccupations, out of respect to the right honorable gentleman who introduced this subject, whom we all regard as one of the old parliamentary guard, as almost the foremost veteran in ranks greatly thinned, and whom we also recognize as one of the first authorities in regard to all agricultural matters." Mr. Chaplin bowed a stately acknowledgment of this act of homage—not the only compliment paid him during the debate, for Sir Harry Verney, speaking on behalf of the board of agriculture, had referred to the famous parliamentarian in somewhat more ambiguous terms as a "statesman whose rising causes us all to rejoice."

Boy Labor

In asking for a relaxation of the by-laws with regard to the employment of boy labor, Mr. Chaplin made it clear that he did not regard education as an evil thing in itself, but he emphasized the "urgent need for facilities for obtaining really effective labor to sow the spring crops before it was too late." The board of agriculture's advice to farmers to use, where necessary, town labor, Belgian labor, and so forth, clearly did not appeal to the member for Wimbledon, and on the other hand the board of agriculture did not think that boy labor would be found the "really effective" labor desired by Mr. Chaplin. Sir Harry Verney mentioned that in the four weeks of September the farmers found through the labor exchanges some 1038 laborers, and he considered that if the farmers had recourse to the exchanges they would secure effective labor, without having recourse to boys of 12 or 13. The employment of boys, in the view of the board, should be the last and not the first expedient to make good the shortage.

Mr. Asquith's speech was cordially, almost enthusiastically, received by the opposition, yet there was nothing in his speech that took him a step beyond the position taken up lately by the president of the board of education. He supported Sir Harry Verney in recommending a fuller use of the labor exchanges, and strongly recommended the employment of female labor. Having emphasized these two points he turned to the burning question of employing school boys. Laying down the broad policy that in a great national emergency they ought not to be bound by any pedantic regard for the rules, conventions, and usages which prevailed in normal circumstances, Mr. Asquith went on to give figures dealing with two thirds of the counties of England and Wales, which showed that from Sept. 1, 1914, to Jan. 31 last, 1152 boys and 42 girls had been allowed to leave school for the purposes of agricultural employment. The employment of school children from 12 to 14 was, however, most undesirable, because it made a break in their school life at a time when their attendance at school was most necessary, and because it was at least doubtful whether it was really efficient for the purpose desired by members opposite. If it was to be resorted to it must be subject to the conditions laid down by the president of the board of education, namely, that the wages paid should be reasonable, that no other of the proposed forms of labor was practically and immediately available, that the employment should be light and suited to the capacity of children, and that it should only continue so long as the special emergency with which they were confronted lasted. If these conditions were observed the government would not interpose on the discretion of the local authorities anything in the character of a veto. But it was an emergency measure, to be circumscribed and limited in every possible way, and only resorted to to secure proper labor through the exchanges, or to obtain female labor.

Agricultural Members

It was clear that agricultural members regarded Mr. Asquith's speech as marking considerable concession to them, and Mr. Walter Long declared that they would accept to the full all the prime minister's conditions. As though to indicate that too much was being read into the premier's speech Sir Harry Verney interposed in the course of Mr. Long's speech to say that it was the business of the board to find labor to make good the shortage which he reckoned at from 10 to 12 per cent, but that they must know the individual farms on which there was shortage and the number of men wanted. Mr. Long declared that if that was the proposal of the government they could not cooperate with the government, as it would mean great delay. Dr. Addison, for the board of education, also warned the House against adding to the wastage of war a social wastage at home.

BETTER EDUCATION FOR AUSTRALIANS GIVEN DISCUSSION

At Workers Educational Association Meeting Speaker Shows the Place of the University

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Australia—At the first annual conference of the Workers' Educational Association, the Victorian minister for education, Mr. Livingstone, delivered the inaugural address, in the course of which he explained that the association was an outcome of the university extension movement.

Its functions, Mr. Livingstone said, were new in Australia, and met the need in some directions which that movement had failed to supply. It was especially gratifying to find that the improved opportunities for becoming better educated, offered to the community through the association, were being taken advantage of to a very considerable extent, by people of mature years. Limitation of funds, the minister said, narrowed the present scope of the association, but when the exceptional strain on the state finances was relieved, he hoped that something more might be done to extend its operations to the advantage of the community.

Hitherto the University of Victoria had been practically closed to the democracy of the state, whereas, in the speaker's view, the university should be the cornerstone of the educational system. It should, he said, be a source of information open to the agriculturist and artisan, and not as at present, a sort of distant and inaccessible Sinai. Access to the university classes could no doubt, Mr. Livingstone said, be had by means of scholarships, but to the children of a large proportion of the community who could not pay the fees, the university was barred, and if the masses of the people could obtain information by the means offered through the Workers' Educational Association, a great and good end would be attained.

EFFECT ON WAR OF DARDANELLES ACTION SKETCHED

Geneva Journal Presents View of What Success of Allies' Enterprise Would Mean

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GENEVA, Switzerland—Considering the effects which a successful ending to the enterprise of the Allies in the Dardanelles would have on the general aspect of the war, the Journal de Genevè says: "The event would be of immense importance. The taking of Constantinople by the Allies would be a vital blow to Turkey and would completely disorganize her plan of campaign; it would free the Suez canal and Egypt from the Turkish threat, and make it possible for the Russians to recall their troops to the Caucasus frontier. Masters of Constantinople and of the Bosphorus, the Allies would reestablish communications between the Mediterranean and the coasts of Russia and open not only to Russian commerce and Russian corn, but also to Russian men of war, those straits which have always been closed against her. With a footing in European Turkey, the Allies would be able to send troops on to the Serbian battlefield, so as to attack with the help of the Serbs, the Austro-German armies from the other side. To effect this it would be necessary to cross either Bulgaria, Rumania or Greece. From the Grecian port of Salonika, an army could reach Serbian territory; General Pau has just followed this route; his journey to Athens, Nish and Bucharest coincided with the departure of the allied fleets for the Dardanelles, and it is not difficult to imagine that his mission was related to this event. Have the Allies been given promise of support by another Balkan state beside Serbia? Greece already has allowed the allied fleets to make use of one of her islands as a naval base."

TROOPS AT BEIRUT, MISSIONARIES SAY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

NAPLES, Italy—The steamer Siracusa, which has arrived at Naples, brings the information that near Alexandretta several English transports with troops were encountered, accompanied by English and French cruisers. At Alexandretta two French missionaries were transferred aboard the Siracusa from the cruiser Doris. They had escaped from Alexandretta, where they had met with harsh treatment.

They report that 20,000 soldiers are stationed at Beirut, and that it is feared that the city will be bombarded by the allied fleets, while troops will be landed to the south. The missionaries state that in Alexandretta and Beirut it is generally believed that the Turks will make no further attacks on the canal, and that all information indicating further advances toward Egypt is not well founded. There is, they add, a panic in Beirut and in all the villages along the coast.

STATE OF SIEGE IN FRANCE OVER WAR DEFENDED

Remarks Made by Radical Socialist Deputy Give Rise to Expression of Confidence Being Demanded by M. Viviani

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—A Radical Socialist deputy, M. Paul Meunier, gave M. Viviani a further opportunity of vindicating the action of the government in proclaiming and maintaining the state of siege administration in the country on and after Aug. 5, 1914. M. Meunier's remarks, following on his motion, were of a provocative character, and M. Viviani immediately demanded an expression of confidence from the Chamber. To the accusation brought by M. Meunier against the government of muzzling the press and ordering arbitrary arrests and requisitions, M. Viviani stated that the state of siege had been recognized as a necessity by the Chamber in August, and that this had had the effect of placing the control of the country in the hands of the military authorities.

As for M. Meunier's contention that the interior of the country was not within the zone of the armies, M. Viviani declared that he was a better judge than the deputy for the department of Aube, of the necessities of the situation. In the interior of the country movements of troops took place and the work of supplying the armies at the front was carried on. In such conditions how could the state of siege be dispensed with, without injury to the interests of the country.

"There is no reason why a deputy should not propose that the state of siege should be repealed," remarked the premier, "but the important point is to know whether the Chamber will support him or the government. Since this motion is in the nature of an interpellation, I ask the Chamber to signify whether it gives the government its confidence."

A strongly favorable reply having been given in favor of M. Viviani, he turned to the question of arbitrary arrests and requisitions, and challenged his accusers to produce evidence of such cases. At the same time, he administered a sharp rebuke to a small group of politicians who have not hesitated during the present crisis to ridicule the government and misrepresent its actions.

With regard to the press censorship, M. Viviani said that there was no political censorship, but that publication of facts which might interfere with public order was forbidden. Violent criticism and abuse were no part of the exercise of liberty. Concluding, the premier declared that though the country was menaced from without, they had nothing to fear from within, for the prevention of discord was the aim of every party.

Every citizen from the humblest to the greatest, submitted to the violation of some portion of his rights, and M. Viviani asked writers and orators to follow that good example. The Chamber, having again signified its approval of the attitude of the premier, the incident closed with a declaration by M. Meunier that his motion was innocent of all malicious intent.

PREPARATIONS IN NORWAY FOR ARMY SHOWN IN REPORT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—In a recent report on Norway's military preparations some interesting information is given. Large contracts for the delivery of wheat, rye, and barley to the army have been placed, and about half the grain has already been received and distributed to magazines all over the country. The remaining cargoes are expected to arrive in the near future.

With the quantities of grain that are always kept in stock for the armies' needs, it is stated that there will be sufficient corn to supply bread to the army for a considerable time to come. As regards forage for the horses it is estimated that the country's own production of oats and hay will meet all requirements. There is abundant raw material for clothing, and the military authorities have requisitioned a large part of the wool shipments from the Argentine.

Imports of leather have increased since the outbreak of war, and boot factories have taken the necessary precautions to insure adequate reserve supplies of footwear for the army. On the whole, the report states, every possible measure has been taken to prepare for any eventuality.

BURNTISLAND ALUMINUM WORKS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland — Progress continues to be made with the work at Gedsmill lands, the aluminum works for Burntisland. The present scheme will cover three acres of land, and railway sidings connected therewith will have a length of upward of two miles. These works will be entirely employed in the manufacture of pure alumina, and will consist of boiler and steam plant, and electric generating and filtering plant. It is stated that the present installation is only about a fourth of the company's complete scheme for Burntisland.

CARNEGIE TRUST ANNUAL REPORT IS MADE PUBLIC

Statement Says Mr. Carnegie Has Expended About £500,000 for Church Organs Alone

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—In the annual report of the Carnegie United Kingdom trust, just issued, it is stated that Mr. Carnegie has expended about £500,000 in the provision of organs for churches of all denominations, and in addition the trustees have paid £26,864 in fulfilment of outstanding promises, besides giving promises for a further £23,419.

The aggregate of these sums represents about 3500 organs, and the report states that after 1044 applications have been considered and disposed of, the executive committee propose to suspend, until further notice their activities in this direction.

With regard to libraries, the report mentions that before the institution of the trust, Mr. Carnegie had expended £1,770,000, and the major part of the financial obligation assumed by the trustees consists in further promised grants to the amount of £174,970. Professor Adams has undertaken, on their behalf a survey of the existing library provision, and submitted a report, which the committee propose to publish, with certain constructive proposals, and the committee feel some confidence that the movement Mr. Carnegie has at heart may be still further encouraged. The outstanding recommendation in this report is that assistance should be given to the development of library provision in rural areas, and the committee have decided to act upon Professor Adams' recommendation that a limited number of experiments in rural book supply should be instituted.

The Carnegie United Kingdom trust was formed in October, 1913, for the administration of the income, about £100,000 a year, upon the £2,000,000 which Andrew Carnegie has allocated as an endowment "for the improvement of the well-being of the masses of the people of Great Britain and Ireland by such means as are embraced within the meaning of the word 'charitable' according to Scotch and English law."

BREAD TRUST IN NEW SOUTH WALES IS STATE SCHEME

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Mr. Holman, the state premier, announced recently in the course of an address to the Trades Labor Council on the question of cheapening and regulating the food supply, that the government had arranged to buy sheep and ship them direct without the employment of middlemen.

They would later act in the same way with regard to beef and would make provision for a better supply of fish. Three trawlers were already on their way from England and 30 more would be built locally. Fruit and vegetables would be rapidly transported from the irrigation area to the metropolis, and the government had already started a market gardening scheme near Sydney where they were employing prison labor testing the possibilities of the district.

Mr. Hall, minister of justice, announced a scheme for the establishment of a state bread trust in the interests of the people which would, he estimated, result in reducing the price of bread by a penny per loaf.

DUTCH SHIPPING MEASURE PASSED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland—The commission for Dutch trade met the executive of the Shipowners' Association and the directors of the important Dutch steamship companies, in order to discuss the effect on Dutch trade and shipping of the reprisal measures announced by the allies. It was resolved that foreign consigners should be asked, in their own interest, to send no goods from or via Germany for further shipment until more information was available.

Meanwhile, since the announcement of the reprisal measures it has become more difficult at the Rotterdam Bourse to insure against war risks. All kinds of restrictions are adopted in relation to the origin and destination of the cargoes of steamships, whilst some underwriters refuse entirely the insurance of British vessels.

RUSSIANS WELCOME FRENCH GENERAL

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PETROGRAD, Russia—General Pau, on arriving at Petrograd, was received at the Warsaw station by the secretary of the French embassy, the naval and military attachés and numerous representatives of the French colony in Petrograd.

On leaving the station the general was welcomed by the crowds in the streets with cheers for France. General Pau has visited the premier, M. Goremkine, and the ministers of foreign affairs, war, and marine. A dinner was given at the French embassy in honor of the General, which was attended by M. Sazonoff, minister for foreign affairs, the English ambassador and the ministers of Belgium and Serbia.

FRENCH TRADE NOW ON EVE OF GREAT REVIVAL

Activity of Chambers of Commerce in Lyons and Other Cities Is Marked—German Commercial Development Examined

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—Signs are now everywhere apparent that the French commercial world is on the eve of a complete revival, for the business men of the country are now fully awake to the fact that the non-development of their export trade is due to the absence of energy and organization in the conduct of their business. Even in those cases which are many, in which the French product is incomparable as far as quality and value go, it has had continually to give way to an inferior article. A considerable portion of French goods is, in fact, driven off the foreign markets or relegated to an inferior position quite out of all proportion to its intrinsic value, so that a radical change of methods has become absolutely necessary.

In the city of Lyons and, in short, in all the French centers of trade, the most marked activity is now apparent in the chambers of commerce, and the question of the export trade is being thoroughly examined. The report recently issued by Vice-President M. Morel, reviews the situation in an extremely frank and pointed manner. The present attitude of the country towards the export question is altogether new, and since the point of departure which has been adopted is a not too pleasant one for French business men to accept, it speaks volumes for the sincerity of their determination to change matters at whatever cost.

Germany

Starting from a quite insignificant point some years ago Germany has succeeded in obtaining for her exports a large share of the world's trade. The following figures for 1912 give some indication of these, as compared with those of France in some of the leading countries:

	French exports	German exports
	In francs	
Austria	60,426,250	1,304,393,250
Russia	77,763,750	870,650,000
Italy	377,821,250	508,953,750
Rumania	20,232,250	175,717,500
United States	680,225,000	872,065,000
Argentine R'p'b.	235,800,000	347,627,500

This development on the part of Germany is the result of patient energy and the application of a political and economical policy coupled with a liberal emigration policy, which latter plays no insignificant role in the matter. Organized emigration, extending over a long period of years, has produced a greater Germany, a more extended German export trade and market. This is responsible for the fact that in Austro-Hungary, 36 per cent of the population of the western side of the river Lithau are Germans and on the opposite side of the river, 33 per cent. The millions of Germans in other countries in Europe, besides the North and South American continents are attributed to the same cause. These facts and figures have been brought home to the French business man in a way never before realized, and, as is stated in the report of the Lyons chamber of commerce, these facts have got to be faced in the plan for extending the export trade and foreign markets.

Lyons Merchants

The absorbing question of the future development of French commerce is now day by day being tackled from its various points of view, as never before. In all directions public men are showing vital interest, amongst others the mayor of Lyons, M. Edouard Herriot, has recently brought before business men the possibilities of French trade development, as well as the special efforts of Lyons to solve the problem.

The chamber of commerce at this latter city has, after much labor, arrived at a number of conclusions which it recommends to the local trade and which are receiving great attention from the other chambers of commerce in France. It is considered somewhat likely that these will be substantially, if not entirely adopted throughout France, and it is quite possible that they may even become the national business program.

The recommendations are as follows:

1. To take steps to insure a closer acquaintance with customers in other countries.

2. To send out commercial travelers who have a good knowledge of other languages.

3. To manufacture such products as the customer desires, instead of seeking to impose the manufacturer's own ideas upon them.

4. To offer to sell at an inclusive price, free of port and custom dues, and on credit in accord with the financial conditions of the country.

5. To attach due importance to punctuality of delivery.

6. To learn more fully the correct way of packing the merchandise.

7. To establish a system of credit which will correspond to the methods of other countries.

Difficulties

The difficulties to be overcome are admittedly gigantic, [illegible] men are met with the fact that [illegible] the war there will be a shortage of the necessary working capital for [illegible] large trade expansion schemes. Credit facilities will also be [illegible] travelling [illegible] greatly complicated. These difficulties, says M. Morel's report, must be met and dealt with, for if the business man waits for them to disappear by themselves, he will wait forever.

To acquire and establish a big business straight off the reel cannot, of course, be done. There must be much preparatory work, such as excursions into other countries so as to get into direct touch with the customers, the examination of exact conditions on the spot, the finding out of customers' needs and taking of trial orders, the organization of a system of sending samples and catalogues, all of which are necessary for the realization of big business at a later date and yet require no additional capital for the moment.

One of the great obstacles in the expansion of the French export trade has been the fact that the French business man has been obliged, in the past, to sell at cash, or for short term bills, since there is no organized machinery in France for handling any but the ordinary short term commercial bills. The minister of commerce has recently been approached by the commercial representatives of the country, who have invited him to put forward some scheme for establishing credit facilities, destined to discount such long term foreign bills as would have to be accepted to enable this class of business to be carried on. This is not by any means an impossible plan, and the minister is disposed to assist in some suitable scheme to the fullest possible extent.

NEW HYDROPLANE IN SWEDEN IS NOW BEING TRIED OUT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—In military circles in Sweden considerable interest has been aroused by a new invention in connection with hydroplanes, detailed descriptions of which have appeared in all the leading Swedish papers.

A merchant who takes a great interest in the military preparations for the defense of his country has invented a hydroplane which, by a special arrangement, is able to fire torpedoes. Trials have been carried out before the naval authorities and aviators, all of whom have expressed their satisfaction at the results attained. One of the great advantages attaching to this invention is, of course, the fact that it obviates the necessity of passing through hostile floating mines, whilst aeroplanes are very seldom discovered by submarines. A hydroplane of this type is capable of carrying, in addition to passengers, a torpedo weighing 350 kilogrammes and benzine for a five hours flight.

Swedish naval engineers are continuing the trials with the new invention, from which great results are expected.

BRITISH ACCOUNTS OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SHOWN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—The first year's accounts of the national unemployment insurance fund were recently issued. In part the accounts cover the period from July 15, 1912, when the act came into operation as regards unemployment insurance, to July 12, 1913, but in regard to benefits, the accounts only cover six months, benefits not being payable until Jan. 15, 1913.

The accounts show that employers' and workmen's contributions totalled £1,622,037 14s. 2d., and the contribution from Parliament totalled £378,000. Unemployment benefit paid to workmen totalled £183,193, and refunds to workmen's associations, in lieu of unemployment benefit, and refunds to employers of contributions in respect of workmen working short time aggregated £25,236.

A sum of £1,610,000 has been handed to the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt for investment, and in respect of investments £8223 4s. was received during the year in interest. Of the invested moneys £847,000 has been subscribed to treasury bills, and £712,000 has been invested in exchequer bonds.

WHEAT SHORTAGE IS DISCOVERED IN NEW ZEALAND

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand—Despite the fact that the Dominion has sufficient land under cultivation to grow more wheat than is required for local consumption, a serious lack of bread became imminent in December, 1914, when a very disturbing wheat shortage was discovered.

The prime minister, the Hon. W. F. Massey, immediately cabled to Australia and Canada for shipments of wheat. The situation was temporarily relieved by the arrival of the Australian steamer, and on Jan. 11, the steamship Waiwera arrived at Auckland from Vancouver with 10,000 bushels, the first consignment of the Canadian grain. This is expected to meet all demands until the country's crops are harvested in the coming autumn.

It is generally understood that the shortage is due to the action of millers in holding back their supplies, hoping thereby to secure higher prices, but the promptitude of the government in importing wheat from abroad has frustrated their calculations, and it is impossible for speculators and millers to hold their stocks.

APPRENTICESHIP SCHEME IN PARIS PROVES SUCCESS

Exhibition Given of Work Done by Unemployed Boys and Youths in Belleville Quarter

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—An exhibition which will be of great interest to all those connected with problems of education and social reform has been organized in Paris at the town hall in the Place Gambetta. The exhibits are the work of boys and youths in the Belleville quarter thrown out of employment at the beginning of the war.

M. Vaillant, the well-known Socialist, aided by the mayor of the district, resolved to make an effort to turn forced unemployment into a valuable period of education for the youths themselves, and for this purpose they set up a apprenticeship classes under the direction of several artists, master workmen and workshop managers. At first, as many as 1400 unemployed boys entered the classes, but the greater part soon found work and drifted away again. Four hundred and fifty, however, became regular attendants, and thanks to the care with which the masters have studied the tastes and proclivities of each individual boy, aptitude for skilful work has been discovered in numbers of them.

Out of former butcher boys, skilful designers and wood carvers have been evolved, and in other cases youths who, though apprenticed to a trade, had learnt next to nothing of it, have had individual attention and have progressed accordingly. Among the exhibits, which are entirely the work of the boys in these improvised workshops, will be seen designs for glass windows, for embroideries and for special decorative and industrial purposes, wood carvings and goldsmiths' and jewelers' work.

BERLIN SUBURBS BUY FOOD SUPPLY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The town council of Charlottenburg, a western Berlin suburb, has recently agreed to devote a further sum of 2,000,000 marks to the purchase of flour, potatoes and preserved meat. Soon after the outbreak of war the municipality set aside 1,000,000 marks for this purpose, half of which has been used to purchase preserved meat, while 200,000 marks worth of other provisions have been purchased, and 550,000 marks has been paid out, as the community's contribution towards the war corn society.

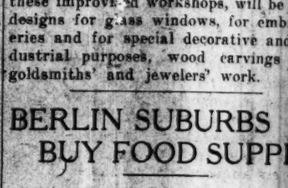
The municipality of Wilmersdorf has also expended 750,000 marks on the purchase of preserved meat, and has bought a large quantity of flour, which is to be held at the disposal of bakers.

MAORIS TO ASSIST BRITISH IN THE WAR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand.—Further evidence of the loyalty of New Zealand to Great Britain is supplied by the action of the Maori population of the islands in offering to organize a contingent for active service abroad.

Their offer has been accepted, and the men at the time of writing are in training preparatory to their departure at the bidding of the imperial authorities. Their uniform is of the regulation khaki material, but differs from that of the other New Zealand troops in that the trousers are of the "shorts" pattern, as worn by the Boy Scouts. As in the case of other New Zealand contingents, the destination will be unknown to the themselves and the public when they leave the dominion.


MOHAWK
MADE WITH PATENTED SLIP OVER BUTTONHOLE TIE SLIDES EASILY
Lion Collar
OLDEST BRAND UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR
HINCKLEY & W... INSURANC... 32 KILBY ST... BOSTON ... Tels. 14...
North E... 97... Deposits Be... Open Satu...

Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

EWS BUREAU IN BRITAIN UPHELD FOR ITS SERVICE

nswering Criticism Harold Smith, M. P., Says Press Bureau Is Merely Agent for War Office and Other Departments

ecial to The Christian Science Monitor)
LONDON—In a letter to the Times, rold Smith, M. P., a former member the staff of the press bureau, com- nts on the statements recently made Lord Selborne in a letter to the nes, in the course of which he con- nned the press bureau and the press "slurring over bad news and exag- ating good news relating to the war." s practise, Lord Selborne contended, e the impression that the crisis was r, and, in his opinion, explained the valent industrial unrest.
arold Smith, in the course of his ly, says that any communication n his friend Lord Selborne must y with it great weight and must re- e considerable publicity. I therefore more regret, he says, that he should tinue to saddle the much misunder- d press bureau with the responsi- y of unfairly dealing with the pub- in issuing news. Lord Selborne's rge is a very grave one. He writes: e Press Bureau consistently slurs bad news and exaggerates good s." I am not for the moment ques- ing whether such a charge can be y brought against any particular ster or department, but I desire to nd Lord Selborne, with, I trust, not e warmth, that there is no justifi- n whatever for laying it at the of the press bureau. The House of mons has been informed over and again that the press bureau is ly an agent acting for the war of- and other great departments, that director's powers are those only of gent, and that he has never sup- ed news or published news, except e direct instruction of the princi- for whom he acts.
can give Lord Selborne numerous ences to Hansard, which make this I will content myself by asking to read the detailed description of functions of the press bureau given he solicitor-general on Nov. 26 last, swer to a question put to him by er Long. I extract only the fol- g sentence:
he policy which determines publica- of any matter rests with the par- r government department through h the information comes; it does depend on the whim of the censor." m sure that, as a critic, Lord Sel- e is too courageous and too fair to r to attack in the press an agent is not responsible, when he has lmost daily opportunity of meeting to face across the table of the e of Lords the principal who is re- sible. If Lord Selborne and those associate themselves with his criti- do bring these matters to the per- l notice of the secretary of state for may I be permitted to remind him them of the words of Mr. Bonar Law essed to the House of Commons, on 8 last:
say this readily, that if it comes he judgment of the secretary of war against the judgment of any other vidual, I should without hesitation pt the decision of the secretary of "

RAFFIC RELIEF FOR HARBOR AT GENOA PLANNED

rangements Being Made to Send Shiploads of Cotton by Rail to Milan to Be Sorted

cial to The Christian Science Monitor)
OME, Italy—With a view to re- ing the congestion of the harbor of oa, the authorities are planning for shiploads of cotton to be sent by direct to Milan, there to be sorted. h an arrangement would eliminate overcrowding of the docks with cot- and would enable thousands of s to be handled daily.
nother provision of great utility has h the increase made in storage facili- . The depots acquired at Sampier- no are already housing among other gs 3000 tons of cereals, and 1000 s of cotton. Others, to which enor- ous quantities of wool are to be sent, to be temporarily engaged, thus lib- ting the vessels and quays from the umulation of merchandise. Headway also being made with clearing the bor, and the daily special trains to itzerland laden with cereals are prov- to be of advantage in this respect.
deficiency of rolling stock is felt, it is estimated that 6000 Italian cks have crossed the frontier and e not yet returned, against 2000 cks from other countries still in y. These latter have been chiefly d to transport metal, machinery and ber, and are therefore for the most t open trucks.
Military preparations in Italy have o, reasoned is the withdrawal of a t number of trucks from general ffic an

BERLIN AUDIENCE HEARS A LECTURE ON WAR SITUATION

Military Issue Is Discussed Before Large Gathering by Herr Maximilian Harden

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—Herr Maximilian Harden has given another lecture on the military situation before a large audience in the Berlin Philharmonie.
Through the efforts of a military genius, he said, the enemy had been driven out of Prussia, and the German armies had occupied portions of Poland. In the west, Germany was master of Belgium and of 10 of the richest industrial provinces of France. It was not likely that Russia in the future would find herself better able to cope with the strategy of a Hindenburg than in the past, or that France would succeed in breaking through their iron wall any more than she had done hitherto.
The Allies, the lecturer asserted, had made gross miscalculations, but he admitted, at the same time, that Germany had not closely followed her original program. We did not succeed in crushing our opponent in the west so quickly and so thoroughly, he stated, that we could direct all our forces against the Russian empire, and in spite of the fact that the Russian steam roller has proved to be a roller without steam, a situation has arisen which compels us not merely to refrain from uttering shouts of triumph, but to regard things soberly and earnestly.
In spite of all she had accomplished, the lecturer contended that such an attitude was a proper one for Germany to adopt, especially as her third enemy was England. Britain, he maintained, would never have intervened, if she had thought that France and Russia could defeat Germany without her aid. Her object had been to destroy German trade, but her attempt to isolate Germany had now found its reply in the submarine campaign. Whether we bring this war to a triumphal end or not, Herr Harden concluded, we are sure of recognition by the whole world of what Germany has actually achieved.

GERMAN DECREE REDUCES DAILY BREAD ALLOWANCE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—In accordance with a recent and unexpected official decree, the daily allowance of flour per head, by which the amount of bread per person is determined, has been reduced from 225 grams to 200 grams.
The change, which was introduced on March 15, is stated to be due to the result of the census of supplies which was taken on Feb. 1. According to the official announcement, the census showed that the allowance of 225 grams could have been maintained, but it "seemed right" not to exhaust the whole of the reserve available until next harvest. The newspapers, while stating that the decision will be accepted without complaint, also express the hope that the government has now really arrived at a final decision.
According to the Koelnische Zeitung, investigations have shown that about 30 per cent of corn dealers originally made false returns of their stocks.

BRITISH EFFORTS IN EGYPT PRAISED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
BOMBAY, India—Shortly after his arrival at Bombay after his recent visit to Egypt, the Aga Khan, in the course of an interview, spoke with great enthusiasm of the new Sultan of Egypt and said that the British protectorate would do an enormous amount of good to Egypt. The Egyptians appreciated the efforts of the English to prepare them for self-government and for a voice in the government of their own affairs, and he believed that their progress would be accelerated in the new régime.
It was impossible, His Highness said, to shut one's eyes to the great growth of national feeling in Egypt, but none, he said, denied that in the present crisis the Egyptians had shown good sense and good feeling towards the British government, and it was essential that a more liberal policy should be adopted towards them.

QUEENSLAND OFFICIAL TO RETIRE
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
BRISBANE, Queensland—At the expiration of his term of leave, R. A. Macdonald will retire from the position of under secretary for mines, and in the interim H. Marshall, the chief clerk of the department, has been appointed to act as under secretary. Mr. Marshall is a respected officer of the department, having been appointed to the service in 1876.

OPPOSITION TO POLISH AUTONOMY
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—The [illegible] bureau recently [illegible] to the Birshe[illegible] meeting of party [illegible] Moscow to d[illegible] The re- sult [illegible] the in- to [illegible] ment for [illegible] but was generally [illegible] relations [illegible] in the T[illegible]

ALEXANDROW IS A WARM WATER PORT FOR RUSSIA

Harbor Situated on the Murman Coast Near the Norwegian Boundary May One Day Be the Busiest in the New Russia

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The question of Russia securing a port in warm water is one which at present looms large in the country. Especially since the war began has it been recognized of how great importance a safe outlet to one of the big oceans would have been.
In reality Russia does possess such a harbor in Alexandrow, situated in the extreme north on the Murman coast, near the Norwegian boundary, but nothing has so far been done to connect this port with the rest of the country. At the present time, however, it is becoming recognized that this place may one day be the busiest harbor of the new Russia, and Count Witte, one of the country's foremost statesmen was the first to perceive its great possibilities. This was 20 years ago, when Alexandrow was a town of some 400 inhabitants. At the proposal of the Count a great many official buildings were erected, and the postal and telegraph arrangements were made satisfactory, the most important step, however, the building of a railway line to the south, which was also proposed, was postponed.
Now again, the question has been considered, and it has been decided to build a railway line from Kemi, on the White sea, to Kola, and that it is the intention further to link up Kola with Alexandrow is evident. In addition supplies have been voted for the construction of lines from the north of the Archangel-Vologda line to some point other than Archangel. All these lines will then be connected with the entire Russian railway system, so that Russia will be assured a regular open route to the sea.
Discussing the new railway projects recently, the Novoe Vremya, an important Russian paper, pointed out that the Norwegian port of Narvik was both economically and strategically unsuited for a Russian naval station. Referring to this statement, the Norwegian Morgenblad, wrote that it was of the greatest interest and importance, should it prove true that Russia had determined to reach the sea by other ways. That circumstance should for a time, it continued, banish the idea which has, at intervals, found its way into the press both in Norway and Sweden, that Russia's object was to secure one or more outlets on the Norwegian coast.
Another interesting project in connection with Russia's sea ports, is that of keeping the port of Archangel open the whole year round, instead of, as at present, its being closed to traffic from November until May.

UNITED FLEET FOR THE PACIFIC URGED IN NEW ZEALAND

Plan to Have Dominions' Navy Safeguard the British Interests in Pacific Ocean Is Set Forth

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand—The Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher, Labor prime minister of the Australian Commonwealth, who made a tour of New Zealand a short time ago, had something to say regarding the future history of the South Pacific. Trade reciprocity, and a closer relationship between the Commonwealth and New Zealand regarding naval and territorial defense, were two subjects which Mr. Fisher expressed himself as being mainly interested in.
In referring to naval matters, he pointed out the success which had attended the new Australian navy, and expressed the view that in the future, the burden of guarding the Pacific ocean could be taken from the shoulders of the British navy by Australia and New Zealand maintaining a united fleet, possibly in cooperation with Canada and South Africa, which would safeguard British interests in those seas, if such a necessity should arise. Though the present Australian navy is entirely owned and controlled by the Commonwealth in peace times, he pointed out how, upon the declaration of hostilities it passes automatically under the control of the British admiralty. A powerful united fleet along those lines would provide adequate naval defense in the Pacific.
Many New Zealanders, when choosing military careers, enter the Australian military college at Duntroon, and Mr. Fisher expressed the hope that those in New Zealand who wish to enter upon a naval career, would likewise go to the Australian naval college to receive their early training.
Without [illegible] from the [illegible] erning policy of the Commonwealth and the Dominion [illegible] believed he said, that [illegible] respective [illegible] conferences [illegible] to discuss [illegible] generally [illegible] relations [illegible] in the T[illegible]

Map showing Alexandrow, a Russian seaport near the Norwegian boundary

COMMENT MADE ON THE ARMY OF LORD KITCHENER

Egyptian Paper Quotes the Views Expressed in Wady el Nil on the Formation of the Troops

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—The Egyptian Gazette, in a recent issue, quotes from some interesting comments made in the Wady el Nil on the formation of Lord Kitchener's army.
The British government, the Wady el Nil is quoted as saying, supported by the colonies of the crown, has given, since the beginning of the war, efficient proofs of having at its disposal unlimited resources of strength for warfare. Indeed, the efforts already made by the British government have given results exceeding the expectation of both friends and enemies. The latest surprise effected by this empire, on whose dominions the sun never sets, is the raising of the strength of its fighting power to 3,000,000 men.
This was never expected before the war, the Wady el Nil continues. Even the British writers who discussed the problem of sending a military expedition to support France, seemed never to have believed that their government could send more than 200,000 men for that purpose. The gathering of this big army would not have been at all surprising had it not been raised according to the ancient British system of volunteering. What other nation in the whole world could do what Great Britain has done? It illustrates the meaning of true patriotism.
Let Lord Kitchener, the Wady el Nil concludes, be proud of the success he has achieved in this respect. The enemies of Great Britain themselves cannot but admire these great efforts.

APPEAL MADE FOR AGRICULTURAL AID IN ALLIED NATIONS

Duke of Portland in Letter to the Press Tells of Need for Help in Countries Affected by War

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
LONDON—In a letter to the press, the Duke of Portland draws attention to the steps that are being taken by the Royal Agricultural Society of England to help agriculturists in allied countries affected by the war. At an influential meeting, the Duke writes, of representatives of agricultural and kindred societies, held at 16 Bedford square, on Feb. 24, a general committee was set up to take the matter into consideration, and it has been determined by the executive committee, which was then appointed, to raise as large a sum as is possible for the purpose I have mentioned. In order to do so agricultural associations and kindred bodies will be invited to form county committees.
I do not think it is necessary for me to dilate on the urgency of the situation. I feel sure the requirements of our allies, more especially those of Belgium and northern France, will not only appeal to agriculturists, but to the entire public of the United Kingdom. I therefore, on behalf of the committee, ask for a very generous response.
Remittances, the Duke adds, may be sent to the honorary treasurer, 16 Bedford square, London, W. C., or they may be forwarded direct to the London County and Westminster bank, St. James's square, S. W., for the credit of the account of the "Agricultural Relief (Allies) Fund." Contributions may also be sent to the banks selected by the county committees.

BADGE OF WELSH GUARDS
LONDON—The King has been pleased to approve of the following:
The badge of the Welsh Guards shall be the leek.
The dragon shall be emblazoned on the King's colors.
The motto shall be "Cymru am byth."

BUTTER EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA SEEN IN FIGURES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
MELBOURNE, Victoria—During the week ending Jan. 14, a total of 11,647 boxes of butter weighing 312½ tons, was inspected in Victoria for ports beyond the Commonwealth. Of this total 10,185 boxes, weighing 254½ tons, were of butter in bulk; 300, weighing 7½ tons, were of butter in pats, and 1162, weighing 50½ tons, were of butter in tins. Altogether 10,115 boxes, 6696 of salted and 3419 of unsalted butter, were destined for the United Kingdom, 185 were for export to South Africa and 1347 were for export to eastern and other ports. The actual exports were 441½ tons to the United Kingdom, 13 tons to South Africa and 53 tons to eastern and other ports, a total of 507½ tons, of which the approximate value c. i. f. was £68,512.
In the following week the butter inspected amounted to 10,675 boxes weighing 268 tons, of which 10,589 boxes weighing 264½ tons were of butter in bulk and 86 boxes weighing 3½ tons were of butter in tins. The United Kingdom was the destination of 7203 boxes of salted and 3386 of unsalted butter, while 86 boxes were destined for eastern and other ports. The actual exports totaled 5½ tons to eastern and other ports, the approximate value c. i. f. being £687.

MOROCCAN TROOPS ARE PRAISED BY GENERAL JOFFRE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
PARIS, France—The reputation for bravery and efficiency won by the Fifth regiment of Moroccan Sharpshooters has been the occasion of a telegram sent by General Joffre to General Lyautey, the Resident General of Morocco.
A review of the North African troops having been held recently, the Colonel of the Fifth Sharpshooters was decorated by General Joffre.
Referring to the review in his telegram, General Joffre said "I was happy to review the Moroccan regiment which, since its arrival in France, has given such remarkable proofs of its valiance, of its aptitude in a European war, and of its discipline, proving itself quite one of the best of the native troops. I take this occasion for thanking Morocco for the self-sacrifice with which it has supported the mother country and which has been precious to us. I beg that you will also transmit my thanks to his Majesty the Sultan."

M. VICTOR CAMBON GIVES ACCOUNT OF VISIT TO HOLLAND

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
THE HAGUE, Holland—In an interesting article in L'Opinion entitled "En Hollande," M. Victor Cambon gives an account of his impressions during a recent stay in Holland. Chief among these is the fact that the Netherlands is favorably inclined towards France.
Dealing in a friendly and careful way with Holland's attitude during the war, the writer incidentally praises the measures adopted to ascertain that goods imported for the country's own use really remain in Holland, and explains the working of the Netherlands Oversea Trust.
He concludes by remarking: "Thus far it cannot yet be decided whether the surrender of the huge fortress called Germany will be achieved by military operations or by exhaustion. But if the latter means should prove to be successful, the supplies from Holland would only have prolonged the struggle for a few days."

GOVERNMENTAL STEEL WORKS
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
LONDON — Several Scottish steel works have been taken over by the British government. The orders by the British and French governments have broken all records. Scottish ironmasters state that, owing to the high price of coal, they will be forced to damp down their furnaces.

PARIS TRADERS URGE MODIFIED EXPORT RULES

Merchants Ask Permission to Send French Goods to Enemy Subjects in Neutral Countries

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
PARIS, France—At a recent sitting of the Paris Chamber of Commerce a resolution was passed expressing the wish of the members that the legislation dealing with the prohibition of trade with the enemy should be modified so as to allow of French goods being sent to enemy subjects residing in neutral or allied countries out of Europe.
In making this demand the Paris Chamber of Commerce is urging on the French government the advisability of following the example of British legislation in this matter, for it realizes that, as at present framed, French legislation is placing unnecessary trammels on the commerce of the country with allied and neutral countries overseas.
A case in point is ably described by M. Max Leclerc in the report on the subject which he has placed before the chamber for its consideration. He says: Persons of German antecedents established overseas, or Swiss with German sounding names are often the only agents for French goods in these countries. Such is the case, for example, in the French book trade in the United States, where most of the important book importers have German names. If French publishing houses had to refrain from sending these importers books, the sale of French books, which is a valuable means of propaganda of French culture and influence, would be gravely hindered. The same thing would be the case in certain of the Central and South American republics. French books, or books of French origin, would be replaced by competing German or American editions. French editors have devoted a great deal of effort to the reproduction of editions in the Spanish language which are much read in Central and South America.

AUSTRALIA TO ADVERTISE FOR STEAM ENGINES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
PERTH, Western Australia—In view of the anticipation that the trans-Australian railway between Port Augusta and Kalgoorlie will be ready for traffic in about two years' time, the minister for home affairs, Mr. Archibald, has announced the intention of his department to invite tenders for 12 steam locomotives, to be utilized for ballasting purposes during the construction of the line, and afterwards used in connection with the passenger traffic.
It was intended, the minister said, to call for tenders for these locomotives in Australia, but as it was essential that the construction of the line should be expedited as much as possible, three or four engines would be required for ballasting within a certain time, and it might be found necessary to import these.
He hoped, however, that there would be no necessity to go outside Australia for any of the engines required.

JUTE SHIPMENTS FOR AUSTRALIA UNSATISFACTORY

Effort Being Made to Have Cargoes of Jute From India Reach Their Destination at Time Appointed for Delivery

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
CALCUTTA, India—For some time past there has been a certain amount of friction between jute shippers in Calcutta and jute merchants in Australia, and this came to a head last September, when the Australian merchants canceled the contracts for the month on the ground of late delivery, the late delivery being due to war conditions, and especially the activities of the German cruiser Emden in Indian and southern waters.
The Viceroy himself cabled to Australia, drawing attention to the special circumstances connected with these deliveries, and proposing an extension of the contracts. The Australians, however, took the line that his Excellency was interesting himself in a matter as to which they did not recognize his claim to speak, and declined to recede from the position they had taken up. Consequently the Calcutta shippers found themselves saddled with a loss of about nine lakhs of rupees. They resented this especially because, according to their case, the delay was no fault of theirs, but was due to the lack of tonnage occasioned by the exigencies of the war.
Their next step was to protect themselves, and this they proceeded to do by abolishing the option of canceling the contract in the event of the goods being crowded out of any particular ship, and compelling the Australian importers to take delivery of the goods by the following steamer. In the event of a failure to obtain tonnage, it was proposed that buyers should be liable to take the goods as soon as they could be shipped.
These proposals have given pause to the Australian trade, but as Calcutta has a monopoly of jute, Australia is more or less helpless should the Indian shippers choose to insist upon their own terms. Accordingly, a Sydney jute merchant, N. R. Smith, of James Bell & Co., has been deputed to visit Calcutta and endeavor to come to some arrangement which will be fair and agreeable to both parties. Mr. Smith, who is in Calcutta at the time of writing, has not yet succeeded in arranging a modus vivendi, but it is the general hope and expectation that, with the cooperation of the heads of the jute trade in Calcutta, he will achieve his object.

GERMAN ENGINE FOR DUTCH FIRM
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
THE HAGUE, Holland—A firm in Holland which had ordered a steam engine in Germany, was refused delivery until the copper and rubber, 30 per cent more than the necessary weight, had been forwarded by them. On the firm stating that on that account the delivery could be postponed until after the conclusion of peace, a communication was received stating that the German government had permitted the export of the engine.

INDIANA LIMESTONE
The ARISTOCRAT of BUILDING MATERIALS

IN BOSTON

Indiana Limestone has been used in scores and scores of Boston buildings, office buildings, churches, museums, college buildings, banks, and other massive edifices, and in apartments and residences. Why?

Indiana Limestone has to be carried twelve hundred miles before Boston can use it. The reasons must be strong ones. Send today for beautiful FREE BOOK and FREE SAMPLE of the stone and find out why Indiana Limestone is THE Building material for YOU.

Here is a list of a few of the buildings:

State St. Trust Co. Building
Commonwealth Apartments
First National Bank (Interior)
International Trust Co. Bldg.
R. H. Stearns & Co. Building
Lawrence Building
Kidder-Peabody & Co. Bldg.
First Baptist Church
Church of the Blessed Sacrament (Cambridge)
Franklin Union Building
New Mass. Institute of Technology Buildings
Edison Building
Brown Building
Emmons Building
Foster Building
Boston Museum of Fine Arts (Interior)
N. E. Tel. & Tel. Co. Bldg.
Peerless (Beacon St.) Garage
And Very Many Others

Send for FREE Booklet and Sample

The book is ALL interesting information with beautiful pictures. No idle talk in it.

Indiana Limestone Quarrymen's Association
BEDFORD, INDIANA BLOOMINGTON

Friday and Saturday · Chandler & Co. Great Easter Display

Tremont Street—Near West

Beautiful Easter Hats—15.00 and 20.00

Probably two hundred new hats will be shown Friday, all made of fine French materials and by skilled workmen. They include ribbon and flower-trimmed French sailors, Marquise close hats, smart flaring hats, brimmed hats and tricornes—trimmed with French flowers, wings, frills and ostrich plumes.

Drawing of hat from model shown by Chandler & Co.

Drawing from a model shown by Chandler & Co., Street Coat, sand gabardine, 35.00.

Women's and Misses' COATS

So complete are the stocks there can be hardly any doubt of your being fitted at once without alterations. Quite an important feature with Easter only two days distant.

THE STYLES

Box pleated models — *New army models*
Belted models — *Embroidered models*
Sunburst models — *Flare models*
Norfolk styles — *Braided styles*
Cheruit Copies — *Callot Copies*

THE MATERIALS

Rich silk failles — *Gabardines*
Forestry cloth — *Golfine*
Tweed mixtures — *Silk poplins*
Tussah weaves — *Chuddah Cloths*
Coverts — *Velveteens*

THE COLORS

Navy — *Dreadnaught gray*
Midnight-blue — *Belgian blue*
Army blue — *Sand*
Black and white — *Putty*
Polka-dot pongees — *Black*

Dressy street coats of Wool Poplin—silk jersey Sweater coats—White Chinchilla sport coats—English Tweed street coats—Mixture motor coats	All at 16.50
Covert cloth coats—Golfine coats—Scotch Tweed coats for street and general wear—Wool Poplin coats, in dress models, silk faille trimmed—Wool Plush sport coats	All at 19.50
Gabardine coats, in street and dress models—Covert cloth coats—Mistral cloth coats, silk bindings—Mixture coats, loose swinging models—dressy Wool Poplin coats—Special models in many of the above for large sizes	All at 25.00
Silk Faille dress coats—Silk Poplin afternoon coats—Gabardine coats for street wear—Glove Cloth coats—Covert cloth coats—Sport coats of velveteen and ratine—Velvet banded coats—Checked street coats	All at 29.50
Lustrous Faille Coats—Silk Poplin coats for afternoon and semi-dress occasions—Gabardine coats—Covert cloth coats—Mistral Voile coats for afternoon wear—Checked motor coats—Black coats in models for elderly women	All at 35.00
Plaited Silk Bengaline coats very dressy models—afternoon Voile coats over check silks—new Bradley coats for motoring—Striped Faille Silk coats—Gabardine coats, fancy trimmed models	All at 45.00

Women's and Misses' SUITS

Easter is but two days distant—We realize that many of our customers have probably delayed purchasing their Easter Suits, and that the demand will severely tax our sales force and alteration department on Friday and Saturday—so we have made extraordinary preparations to show such a great stock of the most stylish suits—so many models—so many styles—so many types—so many sizes—it is most probable that all can be fitted at once without alterations.

All these New Suits are most stylish, they are made of fine materials; trimmings where used are of the best and the workmanship is high class—especially strong will be the showing.

At 25.00 and 35.00

and on many suits at these prices savings of from 5.00 to 10.00 have been effected.

MISSES' SUITS—NOTE THE ILLUSTRATIONS

Georgette Reproduction in serge, gabardine and checks, **35.00**

Also Special

Misses' Suits

At 19.50

Navy Serge Black and White Checks

New collar of striped silks—new white pique collars—Skirts in smart flare and plaited effects—the sale of suits at this price has been very large and Chandler & Co. have specialized in several new models for this sale. Many are after models selling at 25.00 and 35.00 and show savings of 5.00 or more.

Cheruit Reproduction in serge, homespuns and checks, **35.00**

Lanvin Reproduction in checks and gabardine, **25.00**

Chery Chase Suit in serge gabardine and checks, **25.00**

Jenny Reproduction in serge, stripes and checks, **35.00**

GHENT SENDS ITS THANKS FOR HELP FROM AMERICANS

WASHINGTON—An elaborately bound copy of resolutions of thanks to the American people adopted by the burgomaster and communal council of the city of Ghent, Belgium, reached Secretary Bryan Wednesday from Henry A. Johnson, American consul at Ghent. The resolutions were adopted on George Washington's birthday as a mark of particular honor, and expressed the appreciation of the people of Ghent for what has been done for Belgium by the people of the United States.

The resolutions follow:

"Today, the 22d of February, 1915, anniversary of the birth of George Washington, the communal council of Ghent, officially assembled, offers to the noble American nation the expression of its deep appreciation of the timely aid given to Belgium in view of the appalling conditions now existing in our unhappy country.

"In providing a sufficient supply of food for our people, so severely stricken by war, the United States have rendered them a service that will never be forgotten.

"This act of international solidarity on the part of the American republic will remain graven in golden characters in the history of our country, as it is now in the heart of every Belgian.

"The present address is handed to the United States consul with the request that he transmit it to his government."

The box containing the address, fashioned like an antique volume, bears a drawing of the bronze dragon of the belfry of Ghent, brought from the east by crusaders, according to tradition, when Baldwin IX. of Flanders was Emperor of Constantinople. On the address itself is a water color showing the coats of arms of the United States, Belgium, Flanders and Ghent, interlaced.

F. H. PARKHURST IS CANDIDATE

AUGUSTA, Me.—Frederick H. Parkhurst of Bangor, chairman of the Republican state committee, announced Wednesday that he would be a candidate for the nomination for Governor in the Republican primaries next June.

SUFFRAGIST FLAG FUND GIVEN IDLE

Suffragist flag day for the unemployed netted $1873.33, it is announced by Mrs. Agnes H. Morey of Brookline, who was in charge for the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association. The money has been distributed.

A group of Boston artists have started a movement to raise $20,000 for the unemployed of their profession, of which sum already [illegible] contributions have been received [illegible] Street.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON THEATER
LIMITED SPRING SEASON. OPENING
Next Week—GRAND
OPERA IN ENGLISH

BROOKLINE GIRLS' CLUBHOUSE
Girls of the Grammar and High School and School of Practical Arts. An exhibition of gymnastic work under the direction of Miss [illegible] the Brookline gymnasium [illegible] afternoon.

AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL
Friday, April 2 at 2:30. Sat., April 3 at 8
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Dr. KARL MUCK, Conductor
LISZT'S FAUST SYMPHONY
Chorus of [illegible]
PAUL [illegible]
[illegible] Fugue

BOSTON TAXING PROBLEMS FIND MANY SOLUTIONS

Answers to Queries From Chamber of Commerce Show Wide Range of Ideas as to Steps for Improvement in the Situation

Although the adverse report of the finance committee has prompted Mayor Curley to request reference to the next General Court for his measure providing a pay-as-you-go policy for Boston, a campaign of education in support of favorable legislative action next year is expected.

Analysis of replies to questions on Boston's financial problems sent out by the Boston Chamber of Commerce before the mayor's latest action, shows a prevailing approval of a pay-as-you-go policy but an equally dominant sentiment for some safeguard against further borrowing more definite than that provided in the bill. The proposed safeguards range from referendum to the people for any loan to the enactment of a constitutional amendment.

Gives 171 in Favor

The numerical result of the poll as counted by the committee on municipal and metaropolitan affairs gave 171 in favor and 168 opposed to the proposal. Of the former 88 preferred to have the increase prorated over two years or more instead of becoming effective in 1916, 81 did not want this proration and 22 expressed no opinion on this question. Of those opposed, 48 would be more favorably disposed if the increase were prorated, 96 would not and 14 did not give their opinion on that point.

As to a question whether the provisions in the bill prohibiting borrowing without special permission of the Legislature were a sufficient safeguard, 172 maintained that some rigorous safeguard should be inserted that would prevent decisively any return to the old borrowing practise, either by a subsequent mayor and city council or act of the Legislature.

"It has occurred to me," one member wrote in reply, "to consider whether it would not be better to pass a general law applying to all cities authorizing them to raise by taxation, in addition to the amounts they are now severally authorized to raise, such proportion of any sums which they are hereafter authorized by the Legislature to borrow as they may from time to time see fit. That is to say, if the Legislature authorizes a loan of $1,000,000 for, let us say, a park or a boulevard, let the city have the privilege of raising $100,000 or $200,000 of this amount by taxation if it so desires.

"What I fear, and what I think many property owners fear, is that if the present limit stands, the city's right to borrow within the debt limit will accumulate and after the property owners have paid an additional $2 of tax for several years, a less conservative city council will again borrow up to the limit and the property owners will in effect pay twice.

Nearer to the Root

"The legislation which I propose hits nearer to the root of the evil. It affords every opportunity to any city to pay as it goes. It prevents any increase of the debt at some future time except with the sanction of the Legislature and it suggests to the minds of the legislators that in these various bills authorizing loans outside of the debt limit they might from time to time require some portion of the expenditure to be met from taxes.

"The real evil is much deeper than anything here considered. A debt limit means really very little, and is the merest rule of thumb until we take into consideration the purposes of which the debt is incurred. Many of these great public expenditures add to the value of the real estate and so long as they add more to the value of the real estate than the amount of the debt incurred there is no occasion for a limit. If, by spending $1 you can get $2 back, there is no objection to raising large amounts of money by loans or by taxation, and no percentage limit has any great bearing on this aspect of the question. The real difficulty is that we spend so much money unintelligently and wastefully that we do not get $2 or even $1, sometimes not even 50 cents, for every dollar that we expend.

"Boston could advantageously spend $50,000,000 for permanent improvements if it were spent in the right way because it would increase the value of the real estate in Boston by $100,000,000, and it could better afford to do that than to spend $5,000,000 and get little or nothing for it. It will take time to educate the community up to this point of view, but I should be sorry to see the Boston Chamber of Commerce go on record for an arbitrary percentage limit without pointing out the fundamental questions involved so that it will not find its hands tied later on when it wants to recommend some important improvements."

Some Change Needed

"One thing which it seems to me is very desirable in the whole matter," says another member, "is that there should be some change in the method of providing for our taxes. Every individual ought to be required to file a return, however unpopular that may be. If, as the tax commissioner states, an enormous amount of property escapes taxation, then something ought to be done to tax it. The requirement to make a return would undoubtedly make the rich pay a larger tax. On the other hand, it would treat everybody alike; and a uniform personal property tax would relieve the burden of compelling one to disclose all his property, because a full disclosure at the present time would practically result in a tax that would almost be prohibitive."

"The only time when borrowing seems permissible," according to another reply, "is when the cost of the improvement is too great for one year. For instance, suppose $3,000,000 is set aside for extraordinary permanent expenditures per annum, and is ordinarily sufficient. Still, a $2,000,000 improvement might be needed. I should favor spreading such an extra charge over some four or five years' time, borrowing meanwhile."

"Better than the Mayor's plan," in the opinion of another member, "to meet the situation, would be to begin now resolutely to apply the sound business basis of adjusting the expenditure to present income, rather than to extend further the uneconomic and unbusinesslike method of forcibly exacting a larger contribution from the citizens to meet an expenditure growing faster year by year than population and taxable resources.

Reducing Inefficiency

"If the ingenuity displayed in obtaining more money to spend were directed toward reducing waste and inefficiency in the conduct of the city's business, I believe the Mayor would find unnecessary a higher tax rate, no less than a bigger debt, while at the same time he would win the commendation and support of the taxpayers."

"I do not believe the Legislature will permit any violation of that understanding if once made," is a remark made in relation to the necessity for further safeguarding by one writer.

"Should like if possible to see it made impossible to change a pay-as-you-go policy," is another comment, with "impossible" underlined.

"In my opinion," adds another member, "if this bill is adopted it should be safeguarded by constitutional action, i. e., Massachusetts law governing cities of over 500,000 to the extent that such cities could not borrow outside the debt limit. It should be safeguarded with more power than the Legislature may override. "If this is impracticable it might be safeguarded by making it necessary to have a majority vote of all the voters of Boston to borrow outside the debt limit."

"Complete separation in the budget of 'improvements' from 'expenses,' with no right to transfer," is one recommendation made by a member, who continues:

"A fair annual average sum for public improvements should be figured out and raised as a separate levy. A greater proportion of the cost of public improvements should be assessed on land or districts specially benefited, payable at once or in instalments secured by lien and against which liens the city could borrow without loss, as the instalments unpaid would bear a higher interest rate than the city would pay.

Out of Annual Allowance

"The net balance should come out of the annual improvement allowance. For an extraordinary amount necessarily expended in any one year with special permission of the Legislature, over and above the sum of improvement allowance and special benefits assessed, borrowing might be resorted to. But not, as I understand the case to be now, borrowing the entire cost of certain particular improvements and turning the sums received through special assessment into the treasury for other uses. This is practically borrowing indirectly for other purposes than the improvement for which the bonds are issued."

"The citizens of Boston," advises another member, "should form a committee of business men to watch and keep down expenditure in the several civic departments."

"The Governor's veto privilege completes the safeguard," claims another member.

Another member proposes as additional safeguard the "development of intelligent public opinion and means of more effective publicity on the city's financial affairs, especially in the annual budget-making."

"What we most need," he continues, "in this whole matter is a proper system of itemized annual budgets for the city. Amend the bill to require the voting of the annual budget according to items, not by departmental expenses as units; make the segregation into items have the approval of the finance commission."

No Statutory Tax Limit

"There should be no statutory tax limit," says another writer. "There should, however, be a definite limit of indebtedness which should never be overridden except in case of real emergency. Any such limit set by the Legislature is nothing but a declaration of policy, since it may be overruled by the next Legislature. I propose that this bill provide that money may be borrowed outside the debt limit on vote of two thirds of the members of the city council approved on a referendum to the people by two thirds of those voting on the question. This would probably prevent annual appeals to the Legislature."

Another recommendation is "that it be made impossible to increase the city's debt for any purpose, either with or without the approval of the Legislature. And if it is necessary to borrow—let the proposed loan and the purpose for which it is required be submitted to the voters and let a two thirds vote of those exercising the right carry the measure, or if against, defeat the same."

"In the first place," still another writes, "if the bill is passed, some provision should be made so that as the requirements for sinking fund and interest decrease, the tax levied for that purpose should also decrease. In other words, we do not want to get into a position of having paid off our debt other than that which is incurred for income-bearing projects and still be paying a tax sufficient to pay the interest and the sinking fund requirements as they originally were. In other words, there is a danger, it seems to me, of getting on to a permanently higher basis of tax rate after we have paid off our portion of the debt."

Only for Purpose Proposed

"It should be strictly stated in the law," in the opinion of another member, "that the money derived from the increase be expended only for the purpose proposed and an audited statement prepared each year of the city's decreasing debt. If any succeeding administration should seek to apply this money to other purposes or the audited reports showed the decrease was not what it should be, a recall election should be provided for mayor and council both."

"Stringent means, by a governing commission if necessary, to reduce needless expenditures in city affairs—state affairs also," is the caustic proposal of one.

Another comment reads "that no recommendation for authority be considered that does not bear the unanimous approval of the members of the finance commission and the city council."

"I should make the matter one of contract," urges one member, "between the city and taxpayer for a term of years sufficient to test the efficiency of the proposed relief and arranged on a plan adequate to safeguard the city's needs meanwhile."

"My recommendation," adds another member, "is that able, legal talent see that the provision prohibiting borrowing without special permission be so written that the city will be obliged to carry out the provision of this clause until the debt is extinguished and the citizens have a reasonable experience under the 'pay-as-you-go' plan."

THE UNIVERSITIES OF THE WORLD

National Education in the United States Working Toward Unity, Tendency Becoming More Apparent—University Council of Massachusetts

Although it has been stated frequently and often with a pride of contrasting superiority, that there is no national system of education in the United States, there are in these latter days indications pointing to the desirability of some comprehensive grasp of an entire country's educational requirements. There is a growing tendency seen in educational conferences and writing toward a national educational unity. In this movement the sane and accurate work accomplished by the federal bureau of education has constituted a potent influence.

Dr. Elmer H. Brown, chancellor of New York University, emphasized recently the ideas of many educators when he placed responsibility upon the college faculties for the thinking out of "a national program, less fragmentary, more organic, more free from internal competition and contradiction, than that which we now have." "It seems fair," continues this close student of university affairs, "that we should look to the teaching bodies of our higher institutions of learning for the gradual working out of the main lines of such a program."

There is particular need of educational perspective and a plan of training for the nation as a whole in these days when the great flood of immigration has brought with it to America the deepening sense of ethnic individuality which shows a tendency in many cases to develop more readily than the feeling of national unity. The European conflict has reminded us, moreover, of the necessity of reappraisement of the ideas and the ideals with which the life of the United States has been closely bound together in the past.

When, furthermore, there is evidence in many quarters of such varying opinions and such multitudinous proposals of ways to meet national needs through the realm of varied industrial vocational and trade institutions, many feel the insistent value that would accrue from securing a clear national educational vision and the adjustment to that vision along certain general lines at least, of a wider educational scheme. The commissioner of education at Washington has been accomplishing this statistically, and his unofficial and unauthoritative advisers, the members of this federal board, have accomplished much of far-reaching significance.

There is needed, however, a more general study and careful planning relative to such questions as the relating and standardizing of college degrees; the proper adjustment and relationship between state, city and private institutions, especially looking to the prevention of duplication in training as well as the interchange of most successful; the distribution of col[illegible] professors secured for [illegible] been particularly geographical relation to the communities around. Also there is needed the consideration of the benefits to be derived from a great national university, which would gather up into itself the main outstanding features of modern Americanism, and be able to apply its training with a width of vision and efficiency to the whole country, as no existing institution of higher learning is now capable of doing.

The ever-widening consciousness of people in the United States and the growing realization of the part that the nation must take increasingly in world affairs, call for broader educational points of view. Geographical isolation naturally has tended to a self-centered policy and lack of intimate and constant touch with educational advances in the old world has deprived the United States of certain valuable results to be attained in university training. Almost every department of activity furthermore is now changing and expanding so rapidly that constant reappraisement and readjustment are required on the part of the universities.

New agriculture waits for its advance upon education; so do vast commercial and trade enterprises both at home and abroad. Social and labor conditions, politics and suffrage, questions of large moment such as the liquor problem, the racial perplexities connected with the negro in the South and the citizens from the old world in the North and West—these are all matters that are closely interlaced in the educational life of United States institutions. The call to the universities from the modern world grows more exacting yearly. All the finest products of intellect and broad outlook gained by the isolation of thoughtful men are needed to help in the solving of administrative and racial perplexities rising out of the collision of mingled people. The great need everywhere in the United States is not so much more schools as more intelligent unity in educational propaganda and progress. More men are needed who will be set apart to stand on the watch towers of the nation's thought, looking across the commonwealth as a whole, and coming down to tell of the what, the why and the whither, as regards the needs and the scope of education.

The university council of Massachusetts, representing the committee of the bureau of expert service to the higher institutions of the state, is a concrete step on a limited scale, toward this idea of wider supervision and correlation of educational processes. This council works through the faculties of the various colleges in rendering definite service to the state; securing efficient and expert aid from the universities for the [illegible] municipal boards and [illegible] professors secured for [illegible] been particularly trained for investigation of technical problems as well as in matters of high import to the public welfare. The council acts as a kind of clearing house between the communities needing expert service and the college faculties where such experts may be found. The alumni association of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology already has accomplished important service in bringing the institution into cooperation with the commonwealth.

It is recommended by the council that when professors are serving in such commissions for local or state communities, the college shall arrange to lessen the academic duties for the time being. In the case of a paid commission the professor is expected to furnish a substitute in his absence. His work covers a wide range of activities and includes such things as investigation of whole communities prior to the establishing of town or municipal institutions, the testing of materials and of machinery, and also rendering advice to local authorities upon subjects requiring periods of careful training and cumulative knowledge, naturally out of the reach of men who have not had these special scientific, academic privileges.

This council especially recommends the summer vacation of the professor as a period when local and state organizations may secure the undivided and continuous time of the educational expert, while what is called "first aid" help is rendered in behalf of the public good by professors who, with small expenditure of time and energy, may be had on call to meet particular emergencies. The council advocates that its bureau of expert service shall have on hand the names and addresses of specialists in the university world who may be enlisted for the various kinds of assistance to which allusion has been made.

Placing of the university laboratories at the service of the city, town and state, when such experimental places are not provided by local communities, is another feature of this work. An arrangement is made by the organization in city or town making use of these university laboratories, by which the college authorities make a charge simply for the cost of the materials used, the universities making no money demand for the use of the laboratories.

The establishment of a bureau of information by this university council in Massachusetts, through the cooperation of the librarian and faculty members of the colleges, also is planned. Thus the mistakes made through insufficient information concerning the results of similar experiments, in both the technical and academic fields in various communities, may be obviated in part, while every city or town or the state may have at hand in usable form the actual experimental results of municipal and institutional progress throughout the commonwealth.

Advocates and believers in the need of a wider national educational policy for America may study profitably this activity of the university council of Massachusetts as a plan in miniature lending itself to wider application to the nation as a whole.

RAILWAY HEARING SET FOR APRIL 23

WASHINGTON—The interstate commerce commission today set April 23 to hear the Southern, Chesapeake & Ohio, Norfolk & Western, Seaboard Air Line and Atlantic Coast Line railroads' application for permission to retain control of the Old Dominion Steamship and Virginia Navigation companies.

DARTMOUTH WILLED BEQUEST

NEW YORK—In the will of Charles F. Mathewson, a lawyer, filed Wednesday Dartmouth College is a contingent beneficiary under the will of trust funds amounting to more than $200,000.

Notice to Our Patrons

COMING—OUR GREAT
ANNUAL THOROUGHFARE
CELEBRATION SALE

Monday, April 5th to Saturday, April 10th

This we believe will be the greatest by far of any of the great annual sales we have ever held. See our large advertisement later in the Monitor, Globe, Herald, Post or American.

THIS FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
APRIL 2ND AND 3RD, WILL BE

DAYS OF COURTESY

To our friends who may wish to avoid the rush of Monday by buying in advance

Many of the wonderful values that will be offered Monday are now on display and selections may now be made for delivery next week.

THERE ARE TWO REASONS
FOR THIS ANNOUNCEMENT

(1) We have already extended this invitation by mail to our friends whose addresses we are fortunate enough to have. We therefore now extend the same invitation through the press to our friends whose addresses we do not have.

(2) From the interest already shown in this coming great sale, the indications are that the store will be packed to the doors on Monday, April 5th, and while we are preparing to practically double our forces and facilities for that day, every person we can serve in advance will enable us to serve just that much better those who do come on Monday.

TREMONT ST.
WINTER ST.
TEMPLE PL.

THE SHEPARD STORES

SHEPARD
NORWELL
COMPANY

SCOUT CHESTER ORDERED SOUTH

Orders have been received from Washington at the Charlestown navy yard directing the scout cruiser Chester to sail for Port Royal, S. C., as soon as the new executive officer, Commander Nathan C. Twining, arrives. At the navy yard it is understood the vessel will go to South Carolina and then return. The Chester will sail about the first of the week.

About April 11 the fourth division of the Atlantic flotilla, consisting of the torpedo boat destroyers Trippe, Ammen, Burrows, Paulding and Patterson and their consorts, the scout cruiser Birmingham and the Dixie, are expected at the navy yard for minor repairs and to take aboard supplies and provisions.

IOWA PASSES ANTI-TIPPING BILL

DES MOINES, Ia.—An anti-tipping bill was passed Wednesday by the lower house of the Iowa Legislature. The measure applies to hotels, restaurants, dining and sleeping cars. Violation of the act is made a misdemeanor.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY SECRETARY RESIGNS

NEW YORK—The resignation of Joseph E. Davies as secretary of the National Democratic Committee was announced Wednesday by William F. McCombs, chairman. Mr. Davies was recently appointed by President Wilson as chairman of the federal trade commission.

MASONIC TEMPLE PLANNED

HANCOCK, Mich.—The erection of a temple is contemplated by the Masonic bodies of Hancock. A $50,000 building is proposed. Building operations probably will be started early the coming summer, says a despatch to the Grand Rapids Press.

FALABA CASE REPORT AWAITED

WASHINGTON Although no official notification that an American, Leon C. Thresher, went down with the British liner Falaba, sunk by a German submarine, had reached the American government Wednesday, Secretary Bryan said he expected Ambassador Page in London to submit a full report. At the state department there is on file a duplicate of the passport issued to Mr Thresher, taken out May 26, 1911.

Y. W. C. A. OPENS DINING HALL

Opening of the new dining rooms at the Young Women's Christian Association, 40 Berkeley street, was celebrated with a dinner Tuesday night. About 170 girls and officers were present and a program of entertainment was given.

ADVERTISEMENT

THE OPPORTUNITY OF YEARS TO VISIT CALIFORNIA

The great Panama Expositions at San Francisco and San Diego, California, are now open and the attendance has far exceeded any exposition for the same length of time.

Rock Island Lines have established remarkably low rates of fare daily to November 30, providing the best opportunity that can ever be afforded the American public to view the wonders of the "Golden West."

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Part That Walls Play in an Artistic Home Interior

Walls are important points in the house for consideration in procuring an artistic interior. There are a few rules that may always be applied. First, consider the location of the room. Does it face the south? Does it face the north? Is it shaded by tall trees, shrubs or buildings? In the latter two cases use paper of a warm, creamy color, buff, or some other with the sunshine in it. Avoid blue, gray or green tints. If the room to be made over is one in which delicate furnishings would be out of place, as in a family sitting room, care should be taken not to select papers of the pale, characterless kind, for although they may be beautiful in themselves, they spoil the effect of a room unless matched with light rugs, curtains and furniture. For a large room, a large but not pronounced figured wall covering may be selected. In the small room, if a figured paper is preferred, the design should be small and vague. When several small rooms open with wide arches or doorways into each other, a feeling of expanse and size may be gained by using the same paper on the walls of all the rooms.

For the low-ceiled room, plain papers without a border are best, or with a narrow border of plain dark paper used as a finish to represent a molding in the absence of the latter. The high-ceiled room is improved by a wide border which serves to foreshorten the height of the walls.

In the south room a cool green, brown or blue paper will look well. Dainty papers in pink, blue, white or chintz are good choices for sleeping rooms. The French paper known as the flowered chintz variety, with its delicate pattern arrangement of flowers and birds, when rightly used is very beautiful and of late has become quite popular. Shades of purple, lavender and red are not good colors to sit with day after day, and, with the exception of pale lavender, which is sometimes found in the papers for bedrooms, these colors are better avoided. There is as great opportunity for the exercise of originality and individuality on the walls of the home as there is in its furnishings.

Use of Textiles

In these days of the vacuum cleaner, textiles may sometimes be utilized for wall coverings. One small room not in constant use was most effectively finished with blue denim turned wrong side out on the walls. The strips of cloth should be measured and stitched together before putting them in place. The darker side of the material, the right side, was uppermost in the floor covering. Two light blue and white woven rugs proved a pleasing finish.

An enterprising young woman who had planned her house ahead made borders for several rooms. A roll of paper such as was used for the walls was cut the width of the intended border and stenciled with a conventionalized flower design. The design was also used as the unit of decoration for the couch cover, pillows, draperies and table cover of the room. After measuring the paper for the border into squares, which in this particular case were about 10 inches on a side, the artist marked the divisions with a thin line of gold paint. The pattern was then stenciled in its proper position in each square.

Very delicate designs for stenciling may be made for sleeping rooms, and, if the furniture is finished in white, good results have been obtained by transferring the pattern as a decoration for the furniture. However, the would-be decorator should take care not to overdo the stenciling as the design ought not to appear to stare one in the face. The stencil pattern should always be simple in outline, and not of elaborate parts. Should the housewife be unable to draw her own unit, she can often trace a portion of a figured textile or wall paper which will be satisfactory. Sometimes very artistic designs have been found on magazine covers. Patterns may always be purchased, although they lack the freshness and selectness of the original stencil.

Leaves as Stencil Patterns

How the stencil may be applied by young people to carry out an idea is exampled by a boy interested in botany. He took the leaves of the trees with which he was familiar for patterns. These he arranged in the hit-or-miss fashion of leaves blown about by the autumn breeze. Painted on the plain green paper of his room, in their autumn colorings of red, yellow, orange, with now and then a brown or green one, the effect was at once gay, artistic and unique.

Attractive little sunbonnet tots busied at various tasks were reproduced by a girl in a border to go above the wooden wainscoting in the playroom of her brothers and sisters. The sunbonnets and gowns were tinted in bright pink, blue, green, red, and lavender on a background of heavy cream wrapping paper.

The stenciling should be done carefully with clean-cut edges. Each pattern is to be guarded from rubbing until it has had time to dry thoroughly. If the color is applied in one application, the clearest tints will be obtained. A rather stiff brush will prove most satisfactory for the work.

ATTRACTIVE CREPE MORNING GOWN

Every housewife knows the comfort of a simple morning gown that can be adjusted easily, yet which is becoming and attractive. Here is one that is made with simple blouse and three-piece skirt, while the front edges are

lapped and buttoned together. The sleeves may be in three-quarter or full length.

In the picture, the material is sand-colored cotton crepe and the trimming is the same material in a darker shade combined with the lighter.

Chambray and gingham make good dresses of the sort and later lawn and dimity will be desirable. Linen is handsome and good for the early season and poplin is to be found in a variety of attractive colors. There is also a very light weight cotton eponge that is admirable and every one of these materials can be found in the new and beautiful shades.

Ginghams, perhaps, are especially attractive this season and plaids show beautiful color effects. An attractive gown could be made of blue chambray with trimming of one of these plaids showing brighter shades.

Everything with the crepe finish is fashionable; and there are Japanese cotton crepes found in all the new tones. These also could be used and in place of the contrasting material, braid can be used as trimming on the edges of the collar and cuffs.

For the medium size will be required 6¾ yds. of material 27 in. wide, 5¾ yds. 36, 4⅞ yds. 44, with 1 yd. 27, for the trimming. The pattern (8518) is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

Modes in Brief

Contrasting linings are a feature of many of the new street suits in covert and other light woolen fabrics. Blue, cerise, black and white, brown and green are all effectively used.

A great deal of tulle is used on summer frocks that are already shown, says the New York Times.

Gray is one of the most popular shades of the spring. It is cool and when it is becoming is really charming.

Hand embroidery plays a prominent part in the trimming of thin frocks.

Fringe of many sorts is still used. Some of the newest skirts show an edging of fringe at the bottom. There is a silk corded fringe that is often used with faille.

Bows of ribbon are effectively used on some of the new wide-skirted frocks of satin and silk. One that is pretty has little square bows of satin reaching from throat to hem.

White corduroy coats are featured to some extent, and will doubtless be much worn with lingerie frocks in the summer.

Full Skirts as a Compliment to Queen Mary

The King and Queen, it is still rumored, may spend Easter at Windsor, where all is ship-shape for them, says the Gentlewoman (London). Better news even than this is that, later in the year, probably in the late summer or in early autumn, they may pay visits to their friends in the north and elsewhere.

In Paris, they are saying at the big dressmakers that the full skirts are being designed out of compliment to Queen Mary. This may be, and if so we are all the more grateful to the Queen for having inspired them, for they are extremely pretty, and as women won't be able to wear last year's narrow skirts, it means under the circumstances that dressmakers will be well employed.

Without Starch

When one wishes to starch small, delicate articles, which do not require much stiffening, such as thin collars, an easy plan is to iron the articles while still wet on a starched pillow case, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Enough starch will be taken up in the small article from the large one to render it daintily crisp and slightly stiffened.

Head of the Dress Reform League Talks on the Work

Dressed in a charming, artistic gown of sand-colored crepe de chine, Miss Constance Gutterson, who is at the head of the Dress Reform League, illustrated well her statement, "We are not extremists or faddists. We are serious in this work of endeavoring to establish a mode of dress that is worthy of the consideration of intelligent women."

The dress which she wore was made from her own design, on the lines advocated by the league. The skirt was of velvet of a dark shade of sand color and the tunic was a lighter shade of crepe de chine. The neck was finished with a flat band of unique design of the velvet, on which was a touch of hand embroidery. Cuffs were also of velvet. There was not a button, hook or fastener of any kind on the whole dress. The skirt was finished with a rubber at the top instead of a band, so no fastener was required, and the tunic was made with the opening for the neck large enough to slip over the head. This gave the round neck effect, and just low enough to be comfortable. Miss Gutterson said that to follow out the methods of the league fasteners need not be omitted; the dress may be cut down in front in the usual way and fastened. The method she has adopted saves much work and she considers it particularly desirable. A girdle placed low on the hips completed the costume.

To the question, "How did you succeed in starting such a movement?" asked frequently, the answer was interesting.

Origin of Movement

"There were six earnest, thoughtful women together last summer at Sagamore beach, and we discussed the subject thoroughly. It seemed to us that it is one of the biggest, most fundamental questions that women have to consider. After spending for centuries the amount of time and money necessary to keep up with the styles, they are no nearer the solution of the problem than ever. They have not even kept the good ideas which they gathered by the way. We must acknowledge that women of such countries as Greece and Persia have settled this question satisfactorily, while we have thought of it only in a haphazard way. All of these things were discussed by these six women at Sagamore beach, and we had the courage of our convictions. The reform was discussed from the practical side, from the artistic and from the economic standpoints, and we decided that it was feasible. The newspapers gave some publicity to the work, and people began to ask, 'What are you doing?' Now they ask, 'How did you do it?' Finally the Tunic Craft shop was started, and in these few months it has outgrown its quarters, and we are looking for larger accommodations. Letters are coming to us from all over the country, and the favor with which it is meeting is far beyond our expectations."

Costume Gives Freedom

The dress reform costume gives one the same freedom and much of the same appearance that was produced by the dress of the ancient Greeks or of the women of India. "What do we mean by freedom in dress? To be enabled to move as we want to, even to running for a car if necessary, without being hampered or restricted by our dress; and that is what we want to give women."

The new reform has for one of its recommendations the advantage of being a great time-saver. The garments are made so simply that a woman can easily make a dress in a day, and an expert seamstress can do the work in much less time. The modern method of dressmaking is to cut the cloth in small pieces and spend a great amount of time in planning how to put it together, in sewing it, searching for trimmings and finally when it is finished the maker will display it with an air of great satisfaction, as much as to say, "What a great achievement."

The Hindoo woman, on the contrary, will take a strip of silk a yard wide and eight yards in length, with a handsome border woven into it, so she does not have to search through the shops to find trimmings to match, and wind it around her in the most artistic way, and her costume is complete.

"Women can do much toward solving the question of unemployment," declared Miss Gutterson, "if they will adopt staple styles. The constant changes are largely responsible for the 'seasonable trades,' as they are called, which throw many people out of work. The fabrics change so that those in fashion one season have no call the next, and those who made them are out of work. The Chinese and Japanese are far ahead of us in this respect, for they manufacture the same fabrics all the year around."

Do Not Look Conspicuous

Those who have adopted the dress of the Reform League do not look conspicuous. On the contrary, they endeavor to prevent that. Some of the evening gowns are charming. One slip made for evening wear was of turquoise blue satin hanging straight from the shoulders, and over that a woman might wear a variety of chiffon draperies. A gray chiffon was charming gathered around the low neck with three shirrings over heavy cords. The over dress hung straight in the back and front and reached nearly to the bottom of the under slip. With a slip of this kind the over dress can be arranged any way desired, but to be in harmony it should be simple.

One unique feature of this method of dress is that no patterns are used in the making of the garments. "Patterns are a nuisance," said Miss Gutterson, "and we do not expect to use them." The method of making the garments is so simple that if one just catches the idea there is no difficulty in carrying it out. One does not have to study the way others make them, but just study herself and discover what is the most becoming style and best suited to her individuality.

Cooking Recipes

BOILED APPLES

Pare and core apples and boil in syrup made of one cup of water to each half cup of sugar. Boil the syrup down and roll the apples in it. Stud the apples with blanched almonds and fill the centers with raspberry jam. Arrange on a platter or in individual dishes with a spoonful of whipped cream on top of each apple.

RAISED OATMEAL BISCUIT

Over one pint of rolled oats pour one cup of very hot water, and a cup of scalded milk, add a teaspoonful of salt and a piece of lard the size of an egg. When it is cooled until only luke-warm add a yeast cake dissolved in half a cup of water, one fourth cup of molasses and sufficient flour to make a firm dough. Let this rise, then mix, mold into biscuits, let rise again and bake.

PARSNIP STEW

Over one sliced parsnip pour one pint of water and boil an hour, add two large sliced potatoes and cook tender. Turn in one cup boiling milk and season well with butter, pepper and salt.

WIDE REACH OF DRY GOODS STORES

Probably no other business reaches out so far to meet the needs of the people as does that of the big dry goods stores. These marts foster the industries of every land, and present a marvelous collection of the products of the world's activities. The buyers of the great stores, not satisfied with the merchandise to be found in the large mercantile centers, search out the faraway villages and hamlets that are too small to appear on the average maps. These tiny places often hold people who are adepts in some special and unique line of work. Those who admire the results of the labor may never have heard of the place from which the goods came, and which add to the variety of merchandise shown in such profusion.

Something of an idea of the universal contact which the stores have with the people and industries of the world may be gained from the names of merchandise one finds displayed. Damascus, in Syria, furnishes the name for the beautiful damasks which every housewife admires. Muslin, without which few wardrobes are considered complete, received its name from Mosul, a city on the banks of the Tigris, in Asia. Making of cashmere shawls was the chief industry at one time of Kashmir, India, from which place the shawl took its name. Cambric received its name from Cambrai, a city of France, and calico got its title from Calicut, a town in India. It was first made in that place, which was once celebrated for its cotton cloths.

The common bandanna handkerchief took its name from a word of Hindustan-bandhnu—which means to bind or tie. It refers to the way in which the dyeing was originally done—tying knots in the fabric to prevent the dye from reaching every part. In this way spots were left white, which made a very rude pattern. Alpaca, a little animal of the llama family, in Peru, gives the name to the cloth much in use a generation or so ago and similar in appearance to mohair, or brilliantine, now popular for summer suits and dresses.

The names of many of the beautiful laces, which are as music to the ears of the average woman, are taken from the titles of places where the laces were originally made. Among these are Brussels, Mechlin, St. Gall, Valenciennes, point de Flandres from Flanders, Venise from Venice and point de Milan from Milan.

Fashion Changes Related to the Progress of Nations

Fashion is a social custom, transmitted by imitation or by tradition; it is a form of luxury in ornamentation; the caprices of fashion are both frequent and sudden; it is changeable, unreliable, frivolous, and thrusts aside the most careful calculations; it domineers its universal following, reigning supreme over all classes of society in which the taste for finery dates well back. Such is the declaration made by M. Pierre Clerget, director of the High School of Commerce, Lyons, France, in a recent publication of the Smithsonian Institution.

Up to the thirteenth century, says M. Clerget, women's costumes were chiefly tunics or robes marked by natural simplicity, but in France in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, under Francis I. and Henry II., dresses were designed to follow the natural lines. Women then appeared in fitted doublets, skirts, and wraps with collars. The sleeves were leg-of-mutton and balloon shaped, filled with plaits or very tight. At the time of Henry III. the pointed waist was held in place by a stiff corset, and was accompanied by puffed sleeves, the dress already having the hoop-petticoat.

The reign of Henry IV. brought out the great bell skirt built on springs, which later was found with the crinoline. The tendency toward fulness in the skirt kept increasing until 1605, bringing some dresses to enormous proportions. Then toward the end of the seventeenth century the fulness diminished, giving way to padded dresses worn under mantle wraps, though reappearing again later. Reduction in the size of the skirt continued until about 1750, when fulness again came into fashion, and by 1785 the skirts were ridiculously full and expanded with great hoops. There was another reaction and the hoopskirt gave way, first to the bustle, and then, in 1793, to the one-piece dress, with no ornamentation. Greek robes were seen at fetes and on the stage. The directoire dress exaggerated the plaited style and resembled the trousers skirt of recent date. The empire costume with the high waist was another transformation of the directoire, showing a tendency to fulness in the form.

In 1805 there came a more general style for all classes. Skirts were worn very full again toward 1810, and, after passing through all sorts of gradations, with a partial return to fulness in the back, this style ended between 1860 and 1865 in the culminating point of the crinoline. This marked the departure from orientalism and brought us toward the epoch of simple and straight robes, which continued until the extreme clinging gowns were reached, while today we seem about to revert again to a more voluminous style of dress.

The modiste seeks out the designs, fits the forms, harmonizes the lines and styles, exhibits the models and then the selections are made by public opinion.

Fashion has affected many industries, causing a great increase or decrease in the demand for various articles. It has originated one industry and done away with another by displacing its products; at the same time it has impeded the new one by demanding immediate results regardless of the cost of installation of new machinery and new materials.

Despite its abuses and demands, says M. Clerget in conclusion, it seems that we cannot do without fashion. It has become a study, and is approaching an art. The appearance of a new style of garment is the visible sign that a transformation is taking place in the intellect, customs, and business of a people; the rise of nations has been so indicated, making fashion a subject of ethnologic interest. It also has been remarked that where the same style of clothing has been used for centuries, as among barbarous peoples, civilization remains practically stationary, but on the other hand, in Europe one sees evidences of great comfort and rapid progress in the evolutions of fashion, marking a state of high civilization.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Daily Puzzle

Answer to preceding puzzle—Scarf.

In evidence today?

Beautiful Bead Work of the Bogobos

Bogobo is not a name made up for a story; it is the name of a tribe of the hillmen in the Philippines. They live on the island of Mindanao, which you can find on the map, in the southern part of the Philippine group. You can also find the gulf of Davao, on the southeastern corner of the island. It is near Davao that these Bogobos live.

Before Mr. Taft was President of the United States, he was Governor of the Philippines and Mrs. Taft has written a book to tell about their experiences there. They once went to travel all round the island of Mindanao, and at Davao they were much pleased with the bead work of the hillmen. These men came to see their governor, all dressed in their finest array. The bead work is very beautiful, in all colors, the beads sewn thickly on to the cloth in many patterns. The American women wanted to buy some of these clothes, but the hillmen did not wish to part with them. Money meant nothing to them. They might have been glad to exchange their coats for trinkets and toys—like a knife or a handful of wire nails, or a cheap watch—which would amaze them by talking (ticking) in their ear. But money was of no use to them.

One of the American ladies had lived in Samoa when she was a child. Samoa is far away from the Philippine islands, but the people there are something like the people of the southern Philippines. At any rate, when this young lady saw a big Bogobo chieftain with an especially splendid bead coat, she thought she would try the Samoan greeting on him. So she said "Good morning" or "How do you do," in Samoan. Then she sang a little Samoan song that she had learned as a child. The Bogobo seemed very much pleased. He asked the interpreter—the man who spoke both Bogobo and English—what he could give the lady in thanks for her kindness. He was told that the only thing she wanted was his coat. So he promptly pulled it off and handed it to her!

Mrs. Taft says this made them all think that perhaps the language of the Samoan islands is like that of the hillmen who live round the gulf of Davao. The people might have scattered along over the many islands that lie between, just as English-speaking people are scattered all over the world. For the Samoans might have gone from one of these islands to another, even with their light canoes.

CAMPBELL'S VARNISH STAINS

For all Floors and Woodwork. It is a remarkable transparent elastic finish that dries hard and withstands severe usage. Boys will be boys, but this does not worry the housewife whose Floors and Furniture are finished with Campbell's Varnish Stain. Colors or transparent in all size cans. Send for color card. It is one of our Quality Finishes. Insist on having

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A twenty-page booklet telling what to do and how to do it. Also a 150-page catalog. Will help you beautify your home. Write today.
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Gold Dust actually *works*. It gets into corners and crevices where fingers and washcloths can't reach. It permeates and dissolves dirt, grease and grime *everywhere* and it cleans and brightens *everything*.

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Millions of women all over the country use Gold Dust three times a day in washing dishes. They use it for scrubbing floors, washing windows, etc.

But they do not realize *all* the uses of Gold Dust. Gold Dust is the only washing and cleaning powder needed in any home.

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"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"

TRIAL OF SUITS IN CECILIE CASE OPENS IN BOSTON

Captain of North German Lloyd Liner Says Sealed 1912 Message, to Be Opened on Order, Gave Notice of War

Sealed orders handed him in 1912 anticipating the present war but not read until last July caused Capt. Charles A. Polack to turn the North German Lloyd steamer Kronprinzessin Cecilie back to Bar Harbor, when the craft was within 1000 miles of Europe, according to his testimony Wednesday in the United States district court at Boston, when four damage suits against the North German Lloyd Steamship Company were opened before Judge Clarence Hale.

When given the sealed orders Captain Polack testified he was instructed not to open them until he received a cipher message signed "Siegfried." Such a message was received aboard the Cecilie on the night of July 31 last. On opening the sealed package Captain Polack found these instructions: "War has been declared between Germany, France and Russia. Turn back to New York."

In opening the case for the claimants yesterday J. Parker Kirlin of New York stated that so far as they were concerned the case rested entirely on the contract or bill of lading for the transportation of the passengers and the treasure.

James M. Beck of New York, former United States attorney-general, appeared for the National City Bank.

Charles R. Hickox of New York also appeared as counsel for the Guaranty Trust Company and Carl A. Mead of New York for the National City Bank. Edward E. Blodgett of Boston represented both interests.

The steamship company was defended by Joseph Larocque, Walter C. Noyes and Judge Bedel, all of New York.

Attorney Larocque stated the defendants intended to base their case almost entirely on the reasonableness of the conduct of the captain.

THEATER NOTES

The Toy theater announces a production of "Change," by J. O. Francis, opening Monday evening, April 12. "Change" is a play of life among the Welsh colliers, human and humorous. Ernest Cove, the distinguished actor, who was born and brought up just in the particular part of Wales in which the scene of "Change" is laid, has charge of the production. Mr. Cove was originally chosen by the author to appear in the play in London and has played the part of John Price during its run in Chicago, at the Booth theater in New York and on tour. The management of the theater is to undertake the experiment of a reduction in the price of admission during this engagement in the hope of attracting a more varied clientele to the playhouse.

Several students of the dramatic department of the New England Conservatory of Music have been engaged for the production of the musical comedy "The Duchess of Dublin," which will be given at the Toy theater, Boston, beginning April 17. Among those who will have principal parts are C. Ronald Greene, C. R. McAllister, Edith Hawes and T. DeBruyn. Everett Glass of the department has been in several recent Toy productions.

Through the postponement of "A Modern Eve" at the Cort theater, this playhouse becomes available for "Kitty MacKay," which will be crowded out from the Shubert theater on Monday night by "Tonight's the Night." Accordingly "Kitty MacKay" with its ingenuous fun will hold forth at the Cort through next week.

Both Charles Frohman and David Belasco are in town today conducting the rehearsals of "A Celebrated Case" at the Hollis Street theater. Mr. Frohman is directing the acting, and Mr. Belasco will have charge of the settings. Boston may have a chance to see this revival after its New York run.

NOMINATIONS MADE

Governor Walsh sent to the executive council yesterday the nomination of W. Frederick Davis, Jr., of Woburn as public administrator of Middlesex county, and reappointed J. Ward Healey of Leominster clerk of the district court of Leominster.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

COLONIAL—"Pygmalion," 8.
CORT—Dark.
HOLLIS—Otis Skinner, 8:15.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville, 2, 7:45.
MAJESTIC—"The Lilac Domino," 8.
PLYMOUTH—Dark.
SHUBERT—"Kitty Mackay," 8:15.
TOY—Dark.
TREMONT—Dark.
WILBUR—"A Pair of Sixes," 8:15.

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"Hello Broadway," 8:15.
BANDBOX—Washington Sq. Players.
BOOTH—"Alice in Wonderland," 8:30.
CANDLER—"On Trial," 8:20.
CENTURY—Isadora Duncan, 8:30.
COHAN—"It Pays to Advertise," 8:20.
COMEDY—"The White Feather," 8:15.
FORTY-FOURTH—Emma Trentini, 8:15.
GLOBE—Montgomery & Stone, 8.
HARRIS—Margaret Illington.
HUDSON—"The Show Shop," 8:15.
IRVING PLACE—German repertoire, 8.
LONGACRE—"Inside the Lines," 8:30.
LITTLE—"Silk Stockings," 8:45.
LYRIC—"The Only Girl," 8:15.
MANHATTAN—"The Blue Bird," 8:15.
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Watch Your Step," 8:15.
PUNCH & JUDY—"The Clever Ones," 8:30.
THEATRE FRANCAIS—French repertory, 8:30.
WALLACK'S—Granville Barker's Company.

CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—"Grumpy," 8:15.
COHAN—"The New Heartless," 8:15.
GRAND—"Off Trial," 8:15.
ILLINOIS—"The Girl from Utah," 8:15.
LA SALLE—"What's Going On?" 8:15.
OLYMPIC—Julia Sanderson, 8:15.
POWERS—Dorothy Donnelly, 8:15.
PRINCESS—"Too Many Cooks," 8:15.

DIVERS SENT TO AID IN RAISING SUBMARINE F-4

WASHINGTON—Divers from the New York navy yard were ordered to Honolulu Wednesday night to aid in raising the submarine F-4. They will leave at once for San Francisco to board a steamer for Hawaii.

Instructions were sent to the cruiser Maryland, at Mare island to be ready to take the party to Hawaii. The trip will take 10 or 12 days. It was said the Honolulu contractors would continue work in the meantime.

Gunner Stillson, one of the navy divers ordered West, has been 275 feet under water off the Long island coast and thinks that with the apparatus he has now he can beat this record.

ACTION ON TAX BILL EXPECTED IN STATE SENATE

Upper Branch of Legislature Asked to Pass Measure Providing for a More Even Distribution of the Tax Levy

Action is expected to be taken in the Massachusetts Senate today on the bill to allow the tax commissioner to revise assessments of property made by local tax assessors, a bill which, its advocates assert, will secure a larger revenue from taxation and tend to distribute more evenly the taxation levy.

Much interest has been shown in the subject of late by the presentation of data to show that there is constant evasion of the spirit and letter of the taxation laws. The bill, if it becomes law, would permit the state tax commissioner to place a fair valuation on much property now assessed at a low rate, or not assessed at all, in some of the small towns of the commonwealth.

Senate for Biennial Voting

In the Senate late yesterday the bill for biennial elections in Massachusetts was ordered to a third reading without debate.

The bill to regulate signs, awnings and other projections was passed to be engrossed, 15 to 3.

The resolve for a constitutional amendment to relieve the congestion of population and to provide homes was taken from the table and ordered to a third reading.

Reconsideration of the rejection of the bill to prohibit sales of jewelry after 5 o'clock in the afternoon was refused by a vote of 14 to 16.

In the House the reports of the committee on constitutional amendments—one favorable to a resolve for an amendment to prohibit the appropriation of state money for sectarian purposes, and the others leave to withdraw on similar amendments, were assigned for debate next Wednesday.

The House, after rejecting various substitutes, passed to be engrossed a bill which will permit the carrying of a flag of any color providing it is not opposed to any organized government nor sacrilegious. The bill is question was reported by the committee on legal affairs, with several dissenters, and was chiefly intended to allow Harvard men to display the crimson flag on public occasions.

Measures Pass House

Among the measures which passed the House yesterday were the following: To amend judicial procedure in respect to practise at trials; relative to the location of underground electrical wires, cables, conductors and conduits in the city of Boston; providing for the maintenance of the Bradford Durfee Textile school of Fall River, prohibiting the delivery of intoxicating liquors in no-license cities and towns by dealers licensed in other communities; providing for the printing and distribution of the proceedings of the annual encampments of the department of Massachusetts, United Spanish War Veterans; requiring manufacturing concerns to provide rooms and equipment for the treatment of employees; granting county taxes for all the counties except Suffolk and Nantucket; incorporating the Yarmouth Water Company, and authorizing Methuen to pay a sum of money to Jeannette Pollard.

As a result of a compromise between the opponents and proponents of the increase in teachers' pensions, Senator Fay introduced a bill in the Senate yesterday to increase the amount appropriated from 5 cents per $1000 of valuation to 7 cents.

The legislative committee on metropolitan affairs has sent a letter to Chairman John N. Cole of the Boston industrial development board that it will be unable to accept Mayor Curley's invitation to visit Chicago and study the terminal system of that city. The chairman of the committee, Senator James F. Cavanagh, states that under the rules the trip would have to be authorized by an act of the Legislature.

Opposition to the bill for a special tax to raise a fund to aid the public schools at the hearing by the committee on ways and means yesterday was presented by the following: James H. Devlin, Jr., of the city of Boston law department; Henry V. Cunningham, who said he represented the people of the Catholic archdiocese which supports 100,000 in parochial schools, and Mayor MacDonald of Beverly. Mr. Devlin said that Boston would have to contribute $150,000 a year if the bill were enacted.

SUFFRAGE UNION VOTES TO EXTEND ITS CAMPAIGN

Plan to Send Organizers and Lecturers Into All Congressional Districts Is Adopted by Convention in New York

NEW YORK — The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, meeting in New York with representatives from 24 states present, was expanded into a national organization Wednesday. A constitution was adopted and a campaign started.

The work of the new organization is to forward the Bristow-Mondell federal suffrage amendment, known as the Susan B. Anthony amendment, which gives the vote to the women directly by act of Congress and opposes the Shaffroth-Palmer federal amendment, which makes state as well as federal action necessary. The national organization of long standing is supporting the latter bill.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association some time ago repudiated the Congressional Union for its work against Democratic congressmen in different states.

The new National association repudiated the parent association, and advised all its members to cease their membership in and to give up their support of the National American association as long as it continued to favor the Shaffroth-Palmer amendment. This was the answer given by Miss Lucy Burns, vice-chairman of the Congressional, yesterday afternoon, when the question of the relation of the new national to the old was put to her. It was given without personal animus, she said, and as a matter of political policy.

The important work of the day was the adoption of a constitution and the mapping out of a program of work for the next nine months preceding the meeting of Congress next December. It was the consensus that the work of the Washington office of the union should be supported in every state in the Union and that even congressional districts of the nation should have expert organizers and speakers to appeal directly to the people.

The constitution provided that the organization should be non-partizan and that membership should be open to all women, and that there should be an initiation fee of 25 cents. There was an interesting discussion on the admission of men to the organization, and this was definitely downed.

SEC. GARRISON SEEKS DEFINITE PLAN OF DEFENSE

General Staff and Other Officers Ordered to Restudy Whole Question of Needs of U. S. Army and Coast Guards

WASHINGTON — A statement given out Wednesday by Secretary of War Garrison indicates that a better understanding relative to the needs of the army has been reached between him and Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, chairman of the Senate committee on military affairs.

In his statement Secretary Garrison emphasized his belief that at present there is no settled military policy and announced a purpose to begin a study with a view to unifying all future effort "the aim of which is the military preparedness of the nation." Secretary Garrison announced further that the study or "restudy" as he termed it, was about to begin.

The secretary announced that in his opinion the substance of such a policy would hinge upon a number of things, which he outlined in this way:

"First, the reasonable strength and origin of the regular army and the organized militia.

"Second, a careful study of the question of a reserve for both the regular army and the organized militia.

"Third, the volunteers: their origin and relation to the regular army and the organized militia.

"Fourth, the amount and character of reserve material and supplies which should be available and which cannot be promptly obtained if delayed till the outbreak of war.

"Fifth, a careful study of all the accessories required by a military force properly equipped for field service in respect to such matters as aviation, motor transportation to replace horse drawn vehicles, etc."

Continuing Secretary Garrison said:

"The policy in respect to our seacoast defenses may be regarded as already and for a long time past established and accepted and requires study mainly for the purpose of seeing that it is kept abreast of improvements in the construction of heavy ordnance."

LIBRARY FCR TEXAS TOWN

VERNON, Tex.—A committee of the Young Men's Business League has succeeded in raising funds to purchase a site for the location of a Carnegie library in this city, says a special to the Dallas News. Vernon has met the requirements in the matter of a site and maintenance guarantee and formal application for a $20,000 building has been filed with the Carnegie Foundation in New York.

EVENING SCHOOLS CLOSING ATTRACTS LARGE AUDIENCES

Families and friends of evening school graduates crowded the halls in the various school buildings, where exercises were held last evening. The programs were varied, each characteristic of its own school, but containing at least one address from an official of the state, city or the school, intended to help the student in the sea of commercial and industrial activity.

Academic graduates read papers and gave addresses showing their accomplishments in letters. Commercial schools gave exhibitions of typewriting, stenography and other subjects. Progress made in the use of a new language was shown by pupils who were graduating from courses in English for the non-English speaking.

A feature of these exercises was the participation in them by sailors from the German ships interned in Boston harbor, who entered the evening school last autumn and have made remarkable progress. In compliment to the courtesy extended these men by the Boston school committee, who allowed them to attend the school without pay, commanders of the ships permitted their bands to take part in the exercises furnishing music.

ECONOMY STEPS IN SAUGUS CUT SCHOOL COURSES

Commercial and Domestic Science to Be Dropped Because of $3700 Reduction in Amount of the Appropriation

SAUGUS, Mass.—Because the town at its adjourned meeting last night failed by two votes to sustain the school committee in its request for an appropriation of $57,700, manual training, the commercial courses in the high school and sixth, seventh and eighth grades in the elementary schools, and the domestic science classes in the high school and to some extent in the elementary schools will have to be eliminated next year. Also there can be no increase in the salaries of teachers.

The condition has arisen over an effort to reduce the tax rate, which is $25 a thousand. The school appropriation has been $8.50 of the $25. This has seemed necessary owing to the large number of children of school age in the community.

In consideration of the desire of the time to curtail expenses the school committee made up its budget for the year to the lowest amount that seemed possible for the conduct of the schools according to their present degree of efficiency and submitted it to the selectmen of the town, says Joseph G. Bryer, chairman of the school committee.

The necessity for this sum was contested by Selectman Frank P. Bennet, Sr., who led the forces for a more economical administration. He wished to cut the appropriation to $50,000. This was debated by the two men and their constituents for two hours. It being pointed out that this would necessitate closing the schools six weeks earlier this year, Mr. Bennet relented enough to place his figure at $54,000, a total decrease of $3700.

Another hour's debate was followed by a vote which won the contest for Mr. Bennet.

The vote was cast by 144 people representing a constituency of 1700. What they will do about the matter is an open question. Mr. Bryer says that he was told by fully 100 persons that he was absolutely right in his position, but they failed to show up at the meeting to support his side of the case. No change will be made in the schools this year, he says, but changes will be in force in September.

MUSIC NOTES

Liszt's "Faust" symphony will be the feature of this week's Symphony program to be played tomorrow afternoon and Saturday evening. This week, as when it was given at the tenth pair of concerts, Jan. 1 and 2, the male chorus of the Apollo Club will sing in the closing movement and Paul Draper will be the tenor. Indicative of the interest in other cities of the work of the Symphony orchestra, it is reported that several musicians are coming over from New York to hear this performance.

The other number on the program will be a novelty. It is a prelude, double fugue and chorale for organ, trumpets and trombones, by Friedrich Klose. John P. Marshall will be the organist. The work is most interesting and its end, with the trumpets and trombones intoning the chorale over the organ is said to be impressive.

That there is much interest in the coming performance of Haydn's "Creation" by the Handel and Haydn Society in Symphony hall Sunday evening was evidenced by the long line of applicants for tickets when the sale opened at Symphony hall last Monday morning. The soloists will be Mrs. Grace Bonner Williams, William H. Pagdin and Frederick Martin.

The season tickets for the coming centenary festival performances of the Handel and Hadyn Society in Symphony hall April 11 to 15 go on sale at the box office this morning and will be on sale today, tomorrow and Saturday. Monday morning, April 5 the sale of single tickets opens.

The Harvard Glee Club, the Apollo Club and the alumni chorus of Harvard graduates, have allied to give a joint concert in Symphony hall on the evening of April 8. Lambert Murphy, a Harvard graduate, and now of the Metropolitan Opera Company, is to be the soloist. The program at the joint concert will consist of several numbers by the individual clubs and two selections by the combined organizations.

Josephine Durrell and Lee Pattison will give their second sonata recital at Steinert hall this evening at 8:15. The program includes: Brahms, sonata in G major; Korngold, sonata in G major (first time in Boston); Beethoven, sonata in D major.

Miss Durrell is a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music, studying under Felix Winternitz. Mr. Pattison, pianist, is of the faculty of the New England Conservatory of Music.

BAY STATE ROAD FINANCES TOLD IN WAGE HEARING

Attorney Swift Says Par Value or More Paid for Stock of Companies Absorbed and Mileage Is Now 863

Testimony showing that the entire capital stock of the Bay State Street Railway Company, amounting to 205,172 shares, is owned by the Massachusetts Electric Companies, as well as showing the method of its acquisition, was given by James M. Swift, attorney for the road, at today's continued session of the wage arbitration hearings at Tremont Temple. The financial situation of the road occupied the greater part of the session.

Stock acquired by exchange of Massachusetts Electric Companies' stock from the small railway companies which constituted the Bay State June 29, 1899, totaled 72,515, testified Mr. Swift. From other sundry stockholders in the small line 18,574 shares were acquired. Stock bought for cash from small companies totaled 26,919 shares. New stock of the constituent companies issued under direction of the old Massachusetts railroad commission totaled 87,164 shares, purchased at from par value of $100 up to $130 a share.

The miles of trackage operated by the Bay State in 1899 totaled 670 miles, testified Mr. Swift. Today, he said, the mileage is 863.

Charles R. Rockwell, vice-president and treasurer of the road, also was called to the stand today. He filed a statement of the finances of the road from 1910 to the present time. He said the interstate commerce commission now requires the road to set aside $10,000 a month as a sinking fund to cover depreciation of equipment and property.

Witness testified that an additional grant of one cent an hour to the carmen last year would have increased the expenses of the road by $85,430. This amount was said to be two thirds of the amount paid officials of the road who received salaries of $2500 or more.

Charles F. Bancroft, superintendent of motive power and machinery of the Bay State, was cross-examined today by James H. Vahey, counsel for the carmen.

HARVARD UNION REPORTS

Harvard Union reports for the year just ended that it was used by an average of 744 men a day. There was a deficit of $3990.46. The expenses included $16,851.11 for the house department and $24,553.79 for the restaurant.

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You'll find the prices surprisingly moderate for so high quality and such distinctive modes.

Crepe de Chine Waist with hemstitched handkerchief tie. $6.50

Combination of silk shadow lace and flesh color chiffon, lace camisole. $3.95

Georgette Crepe Waist with dresden border, coat frills, flesh or white. $9.75

Crepe de Chine Waists with Venise insertion and hemstitching. $5.00

Voile Waists with Venise insertion and hand embroidery. $1.95

Visit our sections of Misses' Suits and Coats. Here, too, you will see the prettiest models at prices that are charged elsewhere for the ordinary kind.

Women's Suits—*Very New*

Over 100 different styles are now in stock

$25, $29.75, $35 $45, $55, $62.50

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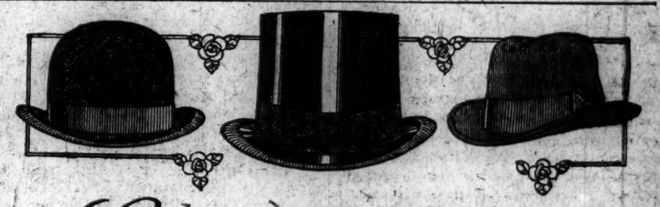

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New Styles and Colors FOR SPRING THAT ARE BECOMING

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POLICE LISTING BEGINS IN BOSTON FOR LAST TIME

Boston policemen today begin the annual listing of voters. Practically all the patrolmen except the traffic men are engaged in the week. It will be the last time listing will be done by the police department. Next year the assessors themselves will list the voters under a recent act of the Legislature.

Patrolmen will call at every house in the city to secure the names, ages and occupations of all male persons 20 years of age or over residing there April 1, 1915, as well as their place of domicile April 1, 1914.

The names of women voters at their residence April 1 this year also will be secured. The work will be done by policemen while covering their regular beats. Men will be at work from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m.

NEW ZEAL SEEN FOR PROHIBITION IN U. S. CONGRESS

WASHINGTON—The efforts for nation-wide prohibition will be renewed with greater vigor than ever at the next session of Congress, Senator Sheppard of Texas announced Wednesday. Senator Sheppard started the movement for local prohibition in the District of Columbia which failed of passage at the last session.

"We will renew the contest all along the line," he said, "as soon as Congress convenes. I expect we will have strong support from the Republican side as well as from the Democratic party. The effort will be for favorable action for submission of a proposed constitutional amendment for prohibition the country over, as well as for local prohibition in the District of Columbia."

Filene's

Friday will be less busy than Saturday in the Misses' and Girls' Shoe Shop

"Lakeside" Gaiter-top Oxfords

with modified heels, $4 and $5, in the misses' shop. Gunmetal with beige buck tops; tan with cloth tops. Sizes 2½ to 7.

"Givet" Pumps

that look like Oxfords, and fit the instep easily, $4. Gunmetal and patent leather with beige buck backs. Sizes 2½ to 7.

Black-and-white Easter Boots

Black patent leather vamps; white kid tops. 11½ to 2, $3.50. 2½ to 6, $5.

SPATS

at Filene's only in Boston in girls' and misses' sizes. Bound or unbound; white, pearl gray and beige. $1.75 to $3 according to style.

(Filene's—Mail orders filled—Fourth Floor)

WASHINGTON STREET, AT SUMMER, BOSTON

South and Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean

SALVADOR IS GRATEFUL TO GEN. MORAZAN

National Hero Honored Annually Because of Services Rendered in Early Years—Stood for Liberality in Government

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador—No sooner has this republic ceased celebrating its holiday in honor of Gen. Francisco Morazan, who guided the ship of state through the most perilous days of the chaotic period that followed the separation from Spain, than it already looks forward to those other great days in June and September when the nation takes occasion to show its loyalty to the government as now constituted.

The services of General Morazan were never more appreciated by a grateful people than on March 15, last. In government circles, as well in the humblest home, honors were bestowed on the memory of the great patriot who, as the historian Bancroft says, "will stand in history in many respects as the best, and in all as the ablest man that Central America had."

Morazan was born in Honduras in 1799, his father being a Creole from the West Indies and his mother of Tegucigalpa. His education was as limited as that offered in the country districts of the time, but he was quick of apprehension and his zeal for knowledge soon marked him as a leader among his countrymen. Although of an impetuous temperament Francisco Morazan possessed at the same time great decision and perseverance. His bearing was free and manly, says the historic record, and his character frank and open.

In 1824 Morazan already occupied the position of secretary-general of Honduras, and later he became senator, for a time acting as jefe, or chief, of the state, but his temperament was such that he soon turned to military affairs.

Morazan became prominent in national affairs of the confederacy at a time when the two leading political parties were engaged in civil war. When he entered the arena of politics the reactionaries, who were dominated by aristocracy and the Roman Catholic church, were contending for a continuation of the old laws, with Guatemala as the controlling influence. The Liberals, however, were for a purely federal republican government and the abolition of all special privileges, with no undue influence on the part of any particular state. The reactionaries were in the ascendency at the capital in Guatemala; the Salvadorans had espoused the cause of the Liberals and Morazan sided with the Salvadorans.

It was Morazan who led his followers to victory and who, when he had taken the capital, restored the constitutional institutions, caused the seat of the government to be removed to San Salvador, encouraged education and commercial relations with other countries, and endeavored to adjust political relations and differences. He established a stable administration, and before long became the choice of the people for the presidency. Morazan served in that capacity for two terms, until the dissolution of the confederation in 1838. There is a fine statue in his honor in this capital.

TRADE NOTES

BOGOTA, Colombia — A government decree authorizes the establishment of a national institute of agriculture in this capital, and an auxiliary school of animal husbandry elsewhere.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—On the authority of A Rua, a leading newspaper here, a foreign syndicate has purchased the entire output of sugar of the state of Pernambuco.

SANTIAGO, Chile—In the construction of four irrigation canals Chile expects to expend over $3,000,000. The Aconcagua, Maule, Ancona and Laja rivers are to supply the water.

KINGSTON, Jamaica — The Happy Grove industrial school for boys and girls has moved into an imposing building after 16 years of successful work among the colored people.

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The first estimate of the crop issued by the minister of agriculture figures wheat at 5,270,000 tons; linseed, 1,311,500 tons; oats, 1,287,000 tons, and rye, 46,000 tons.

SANTO DOMINGO, D. R.—A wireless telegraph station is contemplated for this city of the same class as those operating in Guantanamo, Cuba, and San Juan, Porto Rico.

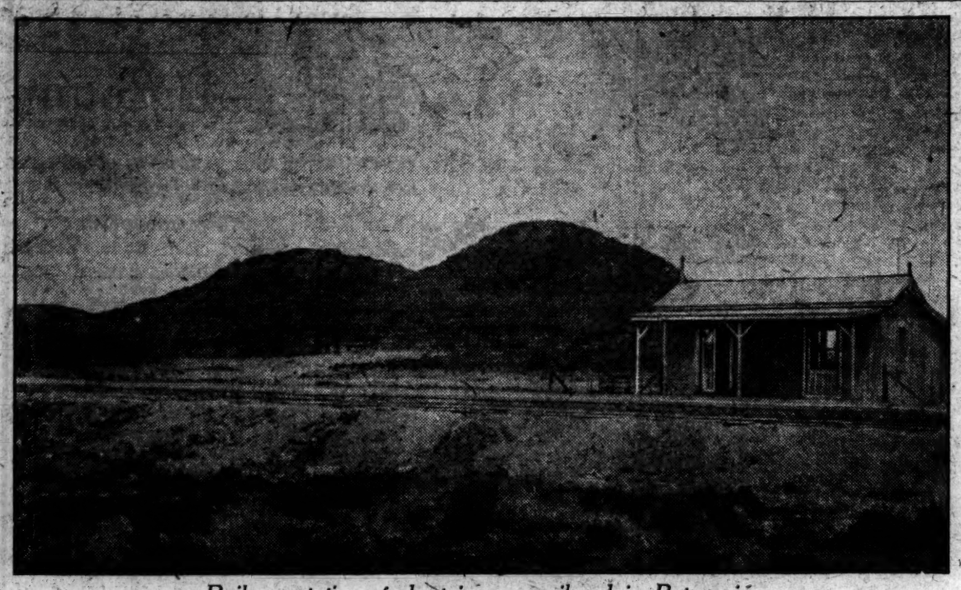
QUITO, Ecuador—The Colombia-Ecuador arbitration tribunal for the settlement of claims of citizens of the former country, has been in session in this city since last October.

NEW WHARF FOR GUAYAQUIL

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador—The government has accepted the plans of the construction company that is to build the wharf opposite the warehouses of the customs houses. The new wharf will measure 3000 square meters.

COAL FOR CANAL SHIPS

COLON, R. P.—During February 56 vessels were supplied with more than 17,000 tons of coal by the Panama railroad at this place



Railway station of sheet iron on railroad in Patagonia

BR. HONDURAS PASSES LAW TO INCREASE TAXES

Colonial Government in South America Finds it Necessary to Meet Revenue Shortage

BELIZE, British Honduras—With the legislative members of the colony in session, and the Governor trying to make both ends meet, so to speak, no easy task confronts this section. The legislative council is attempting to estimate the revenue, and also the expenditures for the coming year, but as the income of the colony has been affected seriously as a result of the war abroad, there is, at any rate, no immediate chance for making local improvements, some of which would be considered essential under ordinary circumstances.

As an instance of how conditions have been affected here it can be stated that whereas the earnings of the Stann Creek railway company during February of last year were $1790, the past February it was only $877.

The increased land tax, just passed by the council, is expected to aid in meeting governmental expenses. A great amount of the land in the colony is held by capitalists, who are unwilling to part with it, and at the same time do not move for the cultivation of the land. The tax on such land was formerly three quarters of a cent per acre. Now it is fixed at 1 cent. The railway taxes have been increased from 8 to 9 cents an acre. There is also a hint that a stamp tax might be imposed.

When the discussion about the raising of the land tax was before the council, one of the unofficial members of that body, who is also the local manager of the biggest land company in the colony, asked the Governor if the proposed measure was a war tax, or if it was proposed to be permanent. The Governor replied that he intended the tax to be permanent.

Should this tax become permanent there is a chance that more land will be cultivated, and in that case there will be some benefit in the new arrangement.

U. S. CITIZENS IN MEXICO CITY PLANNING RELIEF

MEXICO CITY—There has been a meeting of a number of prominent members of the American colony in the home of the Brazilian minister, J. M. Cardosa de Oliveira, who is also the United States diplomatic representative at present in Mexico, for the purpose of considering the formation of an organization to assist in a prompt and practical manner in alleviating the situation of the poorer classes.

Ways and means were fully discussed and the manner of raising a fund was considered in a general way, but left to a committee to perfect plans. Minister Cardosa spoke in sympathy and approval of the movement and offered useful proposals regarding the organization and work to be accomplished.

The result of the meeting was the appointment of a general committee which is fully authorized to organize the relief subscription and complete plans for giving the most effective assistance without delay to needy people of Mexico City who are lacking necessities.

This committee is as follows: C. H. M. y Agramonte, chairman; George W. Cook, Eman L. Beck, T. J. Ryder, B. W. Wilson, S. S. Conger and A. E. Buchanan.

The committee, in addition to being instructed to organize the relief work of the American colony, was empowered to confer with similar organizations that are being formed among the other foreign colonies of the capital and if found practical, to unite with them in the organization of a general international relief committee for charitable work on a larger scale than ever has been attempted here before by the foreign residents. The American committee has also met representatives of the other colonies and from the first day's actual work it was evident that no time will be lost in bringing prompt assistance to this situation that is particularly trying to many who are not to be counted ordinarily among the very needy.

ARGENTINA'S STATE RAILWAY AIDS PIONEERS

Government Builds Principally Where Private Capital Finds No Immediate Profit—Slow Progress on San Antonio Road

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The official view of the purpose of the state railways is that they are intended to cover districts neglected by private enterprise as not likely to be profitable soon, and to give to the inhabitants of such districts facilities for the development of their industries which would otherwise be denied them. Hence districts as yet barely populated and still uncultivated are included in the government's program of railway expansion.

Although it is desired that the lines should eventually be self-supporting, it is claimed that the commercial aspect is not the only one, and that the development of the national territories and the spread of civilization are also primary considerations. Accordingly it has been left to the state to construct lines which will serve the remote northern provinces and the Patagonian territories.

It is interesting to note that of the 21,000 odd miles of railway in service in the Argentine, only 16 per cent is under control of the government. As an example of state railways in Patagonia, that of the territory of Rio Negro may be cited.

From Puerto San Antonio, an Atlantic seaport of Rio Negro, a state railway (broad gauge of 5 ft. 6 in.) was projected to Bariloche on Lago Natural Haupi in the Cordilleras—a distance of approximately 380 miles. Since the beginning of its construction in 1909 progress has been very slow and at the termination of the year 1914 only a little over 230 miles were actually in service. This year a law has been passed for the appropriation of sufficient funds to deliver into service 30 miles more, which will bring the total mileage to 260.

The construction thus far has not been difficult, the topography of the land being flat and sandy. For the remaining 120 miles the work will be of a different sort, for problems will be presented for crossing mountain ranges, deep valleys and large rivers. However, it is hoped that the completion of the railroad will be effected without delay, for there are untold natural resources, wealth of building material, and water power in this remote district to be utilized as soon as transportation facilities have been established.

The management of the Central Cordoba railway recently issued a statement refuting the charges brought against it of exacting exorbitant freight rates and thus aiding materially in keeping the cost of living high. Taking fruit as an example they said that a lot of 1000 oranges costing $25 in Tucuman are sold in Buenos Aires at $40, yet the freight charged is only 5 per cent. It is also not true, the railway says, that it takes as long to transport fruit as ordinary cargo, as trains for this class of traffic are run at not less than 25 kilometers per hour and when the goods go on a passenger train the travel is much faster. The company has for the use of fruit growers 22 first-class refrigerator cars in perfect condition.

PANAMA CUTS TIME SCHEDULES IN HALF

COLON, R. P.—The average time of transit for steamships from United States Pacific ports to England is about one half what it was before the opening of the canal.

Grain ships arriving at British ports from San Francisco and Portland via Panama average 48 days. Last season, it is stated, most of the export grain from the Pacific coast was carried in sailing ships whose voyages averaged 136 days. Of 22 cargoes, the shortest time of transit was 102 days, and the longest 171 days. The average time for steamships was 94 days.

PERU SOON TO HAVE ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT

Constitutional Ruler to Be Chosen in Accordance With Law Passed Recently

LIMA, Peru—With the approach of May, during the last week of which the long-awaited constitutional election is to be held in Peru, the keenest interest is being displayed in the political possibilities of the moment and as to who is to be the successful candidate for the presidency. This is the all-absorbing question.

The electoral law passed in February by Congress now makes possible a constitutional election for President. The provisional President, Col. Oscar Benavides, will resign his office the moment the vote assigns his successor. Congress will meet again in July, and on Sept. 24 the new President and the new first and second Vice-Presidents will be sworn in.

As one third of the Senate and one third of the deputies, also, are to be chosen in May in place of senators and deputies whose terms expire in July, the country seldom has witnessed more earnest political gatherings than those now in effect in the more important of the cities.

That Colonel Benavides was elected by Congress to act in a provisional capacity is explained on the ground that when President Billinghurst was deposed it required some such measure to keep the ship of state on an even keel. President Benavides apparently has been successful in that direction, but a constitutional regime is demanded and hence the election.

Peru is anxious that the world at large should judge conditions here by results, and not by overdrawn accounts of political happenings said to be revolutionary in intent. Such, say the leaders of the various parties, is far from being the fact here. There is honest difference of opinion as to what is best for the country, but all are agreed that revolution is no longer a safe step, and therefore it is to be discouraged in every possible way.

PANAMA TOWNS TO HAVE FINE LIGHT SYSTEMS

CRISTOBAL, C. Z.—Permanent street lighting systems are to be installed in the permanent towns of the Canal Zone, namely Cristobal, Gatun, Pedro Miguel, Balboa and Ancon. The lights will be supported on ornamental cast iron posts of the type used for street and park lighting in Washington, D. C.

The posts will be spaced approximately 175 feet apart and each will bear a single lamp of about 200 candlepower, enclosed in a spherical polycased or Alba globe, 14 inches in diameter. The lamps will be of the recently developed nitrogen-filled type, using a concentrated coil of metal filament. Approximately the same lights and globes, on the same spacing, are now in service in a part of Balboa Heights, near the governor's house, where the electrical division has been conducting experiments as to their efficiency and the most desirable spacing for them.

In addition to the regular street lights of the type described, two ornamental posts of classic design will be mounted in front of the Administration building at Balboa Heights, one on each side of the main entrance to the building. These posts will mount five lights each, four at the ends of arms extending at right angles from the column, and a larger light at the top of the column, surmounting the four smaller lights.

CHILE RAILWAYS ASK SUPPLY BIDS

SANTIAGO, Chile—Because of the war conditions interfering with the government regulations, the latter have been suspended momentarily to allow the purchase of materials for the state railways by private bids. The total value of the articles considered is not to exceed $100,000. Among the items are various kinds of oil, shovels, springs, burners, glass and bolts.

GREETING FOR FIRST FRENCH SHIP IN CANAL

Ferdinand de Lesseps Recalled as Saint Andre Makes Passage Where France Began Work—Early Machinery Still Used

PANAMA, R. P.—The first French vessel to make use of the canal is the merchant ship Saint Andre, which entered the canal in passage from Tahiti to Glasgow with a cargo of 6800 tons of ores. The Saint Andre is a steel freight steamship, 398 feet long by 50 feet in the beam, and was built at St. Nazaire in 1912, for La Compagnie Navale de l'Oceanic (Maritime Company of Oceania), which has since operated the vessel principally in Pacific trade.

No official recognition was taken of the passage of the vessel, just as none has been taken of the first vessels of other foreign nations making use of the canal, but at points along the way individuals gave indications of their appreciation of the nation which performed so important work in the building of the canal.

In view of what the French nation contributed early toward the building of the Panama canal, it is again of interest to recount the various stages that led from the enthusiastic start to the failure that came later. The concession to build a canal across the isthmus was granted to the first French company in May, 1876, by the government of Colombia. On Jan. 10, 1881, ground was broken at the Pacific entrance by Ferdinand de Lesseps, and regular excavation was begun near Empire in January of the next year. Work in that section has been carried on continually since then, with the exception of five years, in which activities were halted by financial difficulties. The idea of building a sea level canal was abandoned in 1887, and the less expensive plan of a lake and lock construction adopted, but in February, 1889, the first company went into the hands of a receiver. A second company took charge and began heavy excavation in Culebra cut in 1894. It continued operations until the American occupation, May 4, 1904.

The line of the proposed French canal was much the same as that of the present canal, and a considerable part of the French work has been of value to the American forces. Of their total excavation of 78,146,960 cubic yards, 29,908,000 cubic yards were useful to the present canal project. Other features of the French work were their surveys, borings, hydrographic records, erection of Gorgona (Bas Matachin) shops, Paraiso shops, the Mount Hope shops and dry dock, the establishment of residential villages at points all along the line, including Cristobal, Bohio, Tabernilla, San Pablo, Gorgona, Matachin, Bas Obispo, Las Cascades, Empire, Culebra, Paraiso and La Boca, and the assembly of a great deal of railroad and excavating equipment, much of which is in service today.

The French spent close to $250,000,000 on the isthmus.

BAHIA BLANCA OIL OF MARKED QUALITY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BAHIA BLANCA, A. R.—Reports on the petroleum found near Bahia Blanca are most gratifying. Analysis demonstrates the quality of the deposits to be better than those of Comodoro Rivadavia. The amount is in doubt as yet, but engineers working in the field expect shortly to give a report as to the extent and cost of working the territory.

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BUENOS AIRES WANTS COST OF BREAD LOWERED

Municipal Committees Report That National Government Is Needed to Make the Reforms

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Several committees have been formed under the direction of the municipal administration to obtain a lowering in the price of bread from the breadmaking companies. But the people here have come to the conclusion that this municipal action is inadvisable, unless supported by the national government, because it has not recourse to sufficient funds to municipalize the production and sale of bread, a system which is not feasible in view of the financial situation of the community.

Under the influence of this conviction the secretary of public works has set forward a project to make the price for flour stable and free from fluctuations; as a first requisite for making this plan practical, the breadmaking companies and municipal authorities of each town will calculate the quantity of flour necessary to supply bread to the customers of the manufacturers and to the inhabitants of the city, taking into account that said calculations must cover only one class of flour, which could be called special.

Knowing the amount necessary for internal consumption, the government would limit the exportation of wheat, retaining a portion of the quantity presented for exportation, and distributing it at a fixed price. That is to say that the central authority would act as "middleman" between the harvesters of the crop and the manufacturers of the flour, since it would sell to the latter the quantity of wheat taken from exportation by means of contracts at a fixed price with said industries.

PUBLIC WORKS PLAN CONCERNS BUENOS AIRES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—At a conference between the minister of public works and Engineer Eduardo Huergo, the latter submitted a report on the progress of the work of widening the Riachuelo. In the section between Puente Alsina and Puente de la Noria the work has already been completed and is open to traffic while in the section from Puente Alsina to Pueyreddon work is progressing rapidly and the engineer expects to have it completed in another month.

The minister of public works has also arranged in what manner the loan granted for the repair and construction of roads at La Plata is to be used. Of the total $1,066,146, it is interesting to note that about half will be used in fixing up the well-worn streets in the business section of the city that are at the present moment almost impassable.

CHILE LOOKS ON OIL LANDS AS PROMISING

Punta Arenas Territory Believed to Contain Rich Petroleum Deposits Like Those of Comodoro Rivadavia in Argentina

VALPARAISO, Chile—If it should prove to be a fact that there are extensive oil deposits in this republic, this would greatly aid in giving Chile an opportunity to develop along lines that would become a help to the country's industrial future. It is reported on the authority of government experts that such deposits are present around the Punta Arenas territory. It is further stated that these deposits are in a belt which, if extended across the undeveloped section, would intersect the Comodoro Rivadavia oil fields in Argentina.

Chilean investigators are encouraged in their belief that the country is on the eve of a new industrial development, through this discovery of oil, because of the fact that Southern Argentina already is deriving such great profit from its own petroleum lands. The Comodoro Rivadavia territory is said to be exceptionally rich in oil, and there only a beginning has been made in bringing petroleum to the surface. As for Chile, the usual asphalt found where petroleum is present has been known to exist in the southern sections for years. Even in its crude state it burns with a continuous yellow flame.

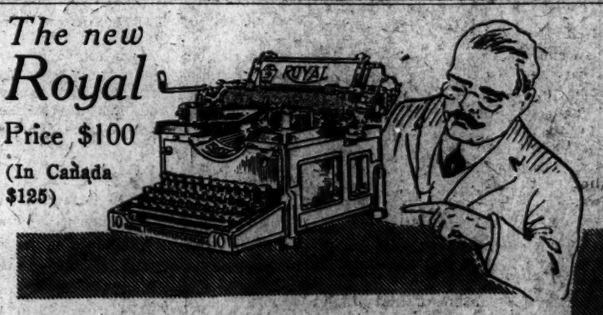
Practically all the petroleum grounds have been renounced, but the holding company will dispose of from 60 to 80 per cent of its interests to an exploration concern that will guarantee to go ahead with systematic drilling in case oil is found in sufficient quantity to warrant such action. It may also happen that the holding company will give an option for complete sale for cash at the end of six months' exploration, or for an additional amount will extend the option to 18 months. Should not enough oil be found the exploring interests will only lose the money invested for exploration.

In addition to the discoveries in the extreme southern part of Chile it is reported that there are important oil shales available about 620 miles south of this city. A railroad is nearby and as the analyses indicate that the shales contain from 25 to 62 gallons of oil per ton it is believed the further exploitation here would pay. More than 30,000 acres already have been denounced for drilling purposes, but as the parties are unable to go ahead because of financial considerations, they are said to be willing to transfer their rights to a developing company for 10 per cent stock interest, or else give an option for a cash sale.

ECUADOR SUPREME COURT

QUITO, Ecuador—Dr. Leopold Pino has been chosen president of the supreme court of justice of Ecuador, to serve during 1915.

The new Royal Price $100 (In Canada $125)



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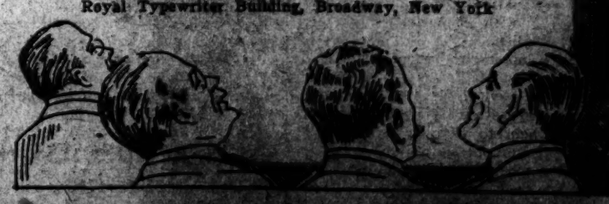


EDUCATION IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS URGED AS NECESSITY

Chancellor Elmer E. Brown of New York University Appeals for a Wider Appreciation and Understanding of What the Relations of Nations Are and Should Be

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New York Bureau

NEW YORK—The published announcement that Chancellor Elmer E. Brown of New York University had made an appeal for approximately $250,000 for the establishment of a department that should have for its object the improvement of the diplomatic and consular service of the United States has a much broader and important scope than this. To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor Chancellor Brown explained in detail his ideas and the potential fruition of them.

"In my annual report I did recommend that the university establish a department of international affairs," he said. "This is, however, a far different matter than a training school for diplomats, which is what seems to have become the impression. I have become more and more impressed with the necessity for a broader education in international affairs, and the proposal to establish a department that should have for its object the increase of education along this line is merely the first step necessary. I am much more concerned with the general responsibility of universities for leading public sentiment in the direction of a judicial and peaceful settlement of international difficulties, and for sending out college graduates into their various walks of life with a just appreciation of our international relations than I am with any limited scope of the idea.

Gets Many Letters

"At the present time there lies on my desk nearly a score of impressive communications from the universities of Europe to the universities of America. One of these is from 93 of the leading university men and scientists of Germany. It is addressed to 'The Civilized World.' Another is from 121 of the leading artists, scholars and writers of Great Britain. Another is signed by 24 Austrian and German universities, including the new University of Frankfurt; another is from the University of France and two others bear the name of one of the foremost of living philosophers whom we are proud to claim as an honorary alumnus of this university, together with that of a no less famous scientist, his academic colleague.

"Now while such indications may be flattering to the pride of university men the insistent inquiry returns: What influence have universities actually exercised, either toward the prevention of this war or toward the determination of its course? The answer cannot be given in strong and confident terms. So far as the questions at issue in the conflict are concerned the world of science and letters has not been found to have a united judgment above the strife of the peoples and their governments. In the nations now at war the learned have divided just as the multitude have divided, and in fact the universities have simply gone with the people, and I am afraid there is no certainty that it would be otherwise if our own land should be drawn into the conflict, for there is little doubt that we should show ourselves Americans first of all."

Not a New Plan

Chancellor Brown indicated clearly that this plan for the increase of international understanding and comity is no new plan, for he has been working it out during many years.

"We need a broader understanding of each other's points of view when we are dealing with international questions," he went on. "It is the business of the university to educate men to think rightly, and in proportion as they do this the sum total of international disagreement becomes lessened. In the instance I have cited of the trend of university thought in Europe, it may be asserted that such course as has been pursued by the institutions clearly shows the closeness of the seat of learning to the life of the people, but I am sure it will take more than this to satisfy those who believe that universities should be institutions of light and leading, and that their leadership should be most conspicuous where the highest human interests are at stake. It is too much, of course, to expect that the university should sway the passions of men when the conflict has already begun. Inter arma silent scholae. In time of peace lies their opportunity."

Basis for Demand

The chancellor was asked whether he believed that Americans fully appreciated the importance of diplomatic representation, and replied:

"It would seem not, and that is one reason for this demand for universities to take up the subject of international affairs. I would not say we have been too national, but that we have not been sufficiently international in our thoughts. We may have believed too completely in 'our splendid isolation,' in our self sufficiency and separation of interest from other peoples, and it is necessary that we think more broadly, more humanly. We who walk about the streets today may conceivably be drafted into the army for national defense at practically a moment's notice, and all because some representative of ours has not handled a situation with full regard for wisdom and with consideration of our national idealism. I do not mean such a thing is imminent, but possible, and so it is obvious that our foreign representation is a vital issue. It is here that our colleges and schools enter, for it is for them to educate the general public into an appreciation of a prime fact that is too often lost sight of.

"We are not independent of other nations. This war has proved that. Our interests are so interwoven with other national interests that they cannot be considered wholly separate. We, the peoples of the earth, have a heritage in common. We cannot overlook that fact, and we must learn to think in terms of humanity, not in terms of national individualism. Our task—and by this I mean we in the seats of learning—must be to so arrange our work that the professional men of the land, the lawyers, doctors, engineers, writers, chemists and so on shall go forth with a higher and better understanding of what our relations with other nations consist of and of what they should consist.

"What I have more precisely in mind is perhaps a logical development from those earlier college courses in which international law was a required study of the senior years. The present situation, however, calls for more than international law in the traditional college texts. It is obvious that the line between normal provision for national defense and the madness of competitive armaments is not easily drawn, but in these days it must be drawn, and drawn with unusual care by our government. Clear thinking backed by wide information is needed here. Moreover, if we are to escape the war panics which foster rampant militarism, we must cultivate, not peaceful sentiments only, but an understanding of those agencies and methods which are now available for forestalling international complications and for bringing them to a rational solution when they arise.

Good Manners of Nations

"We must be informed regarding the historic triumphs of international arbitration, and we must learn to appreciate the value of international good manners. We must come to know something of the significance and conditions of foreign commerce, and we must become in some degree familiar with the history of diplomacy and international relations generally, and we must learn how deeply every citizen is concerned with the upbuilding of our consular and diplomatic services, for the reason given above. And again we must, as a people, set our face unitedly, intelligently and steadfastly in the direction of such organization of the civilized world as shall provide a judicial settlement of international differences. We must cultivate confidence in a progressive substitution of the right methods of right judgment for the methods of war, and make this a fundamental article of our national faith. If university teachers elsewhere have trained the youth of a nation to put faith in the sword, we must train this nation with equal thoroughness to have faith in international righteousness."

OCEAN STEAMERS FLYING U. S. COLORS SHOWING INCREASE

Port Statistics for March Indicate Many Changes Over Last Year — Immigration Drops

Seven transatlantic steamers flying the American flag arrived here in March, an increase of four over the same month last year, according to statistics issued today. Falling off of belligerent shipping and an increase in vessels of neutral nations in port arrivals is another feature of the monthly review.

There were 52 British, seven American, 12 Norwegian, four Danish, two Dutch, one Swedish and one Russian vessel recorded as entering Boston from other countries during March, 1915, compared to 67 British, three American, nine Norwegian, four German, one Austrian, two Danish, one Italian, one Swedish, and one Dutch arrival during March, 1914. Of the 79 total arrivals in March, 1915, 74 were steamers, four schooners and one motor boat, while in March 1914, there were 82 steamers, six schooners and one bark.

Most vivid, however, is the deficit in transatlantic passenger traffic. There were 54 saloon, 234 cabin, 570 steerage, seven stowaways, and 203 cattlemen arriving during the month just ended, compared to 241 saloon, 1176 cabin, 4747 steerage, eight stowaways and one cattleman for March of last year. This is a difference in totals of 5105.

U. S. S. CONNECTICUT IN PORT

PHILADELPHIA—The battleship Connecticut, which left the maneuvers with the fleet in Guantanamo bay for repairs to machinery, reached the Philadelphia navy yard Wednesday.

SIX LARGE COAL AND FREIGHT SHIPS ARE NOW BUILDING

Six coal and general freight steamers, three for a Boston firm and the others to operate from this port are to be built at once by the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, N. J. Three of these steamers are being built for the Coastwise Transportation Company and three for the Pocahontas Navigation Company to be managed by the Coastwise company.

The first of the pair is already in frame and will be ready for commission Oct. 15. The keel of the second steamer has just been laid and work will be rushed so that she will be ready for delivery Dec. 1.

FINANCE BOARD SPECIFIES MORE CUTS IN BUDGET

City Council Told Nearly Quarter Million Reduction Possible in Health Department Alone —Action on Monday

Further reductions in the city budget for this year, the total amounting to nearly $700,000, were proposed by the finance commission at its conference with the members of the city council yesterday afternoon. The meeting was held in the finance commission's rooms in the Tremont building.

In its recommendations for further economy in the conduct of city affairs the finance commission proposed that reductions in salaries be made in many of the departments and that the salary reductions made a year ago by Mayor Curley be permitted to remain in effect. It is reported by some who took part in the conference that the commission advocated reduction in the forces of certain departments.

The conference was adjourned from Tuesday afternoon in city hall. The chairman of the finance commission, John R. Murphy, had promised to give specific items whereby the city budget could be reduced.

When the councilmen and the finance commissioners met yesterday the commission proposed that reductions amounting to $227,067 be made in the budget of the health department alone. This cut could be made, the commission is said to have shown, by the discharge of several inspectors on the payroll of the department.

Other reductions the commission recommended were $2850 in the general expenses of operating the steamer Hibbard; $1178 in the placing out division of the children's institutions department; $13,263 in the office expenses of the same department; $13,625 in general expenses and $600 in pensions.

In the Suffolk School for Boys, a reduction of $6423 was recommended in the general expenses and $1800 in the payrolls. The commission also recommended reductions in the building department of $5840 in office expenses and $900 in pensions.

In the supreme court, the commission proposes that clerk hire be cut $32,000 and that a cut of about $3000 be made in the superior criminal court.

The cuts recommended in the public buildings department amount to $70,450 and in the house of correction $42,505. In this institution the commission recommends a $10,000 cut in food cost; clothing, $1500; ice, $110; fuel, $3000.

Salary reductions were considered during the course of the meeting and the commission is said to have declared that the budget could be lessened in this way by making cuts of $6485 in the building department, $1500 in the board of examiners, $27,627 in the health department, $2700 in the infirmary department, $960 on the steamer Hibbard, $450 on the steamer Monitor, $3000 in the children's institutions department, $3100 in the supply department, $885 in the house of correction and $3650 in the penal institutions department.

According to certain councilmen, the finance commission is to furnish an itemized statement of all reductions and economies it proposes, and that this will be considered by the committee on appropriations of council Monday.

WAKEFIELD ELECTRICITY CUT

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The municipal light commissioners announced today that electricity rates had been reduced and the cut will apply on bills for April to be rendered May 1. The reduction is two cents per kilo watt hour, from 12 to 10 cents net. This is the second reduction in a year.

CLOSER UNION OF THE AMERICAS TO DEVELOP

Nicolay Grevstad, Former U. S. Minister to Uruguay, Says it Will Come Naturally With Strengthening of Ties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—"Closer business and political relations between the United States and South American countries will come about in due time," says Nicolay Grevstad, of Chicago, who recently stepped down from the post of American minister to Uruguay; "they cannot be forced ahead of the moment when both sides are ready for them; and when the time comes, they will appear quite naturally, and without any seeming effort on anybody's part."

Mr. Grevstad was appointed minister to Uruguay in the early part of the Taft administration, and he returns to the United States unusually well informed regarding South American conditions in general, and with very well defined views regarding the chances that exist at present, and are to exist after a while, for the extension of American trade in that direction, will doubtless be able to do much to clear up the South American trade situation for numerous inquiring American manufacturers and exporters.

"It is altogether proper," Mr. Grevstad added, "that South and North America should know each other better. Their destiny is perhaps one that is common. The closer the ties that unite them—not business ties only, but those also of a personal and social nature—the stronger each will be. Perhaps neither is to blame for the fact that there has been little intercourse between the two continents up to this time; but both will be to blame if that condition of detachment continues.

"The Pan-American Union has done, and is doing, a great deal to make the two continents acquainted. The American press is supplementing the work of the Union; and the general public in the United States is taking an active interest in South American affairs. But all this is only talk, and will lead nowhere, unless it is to be followed by intelligent and systematic work in the direction of organizing the business forces of this country with special reference to the South American markets.

Conference to Help

"I should say that the Pan-American financial conference, set for May 10, in Washington, would do a good deal in the direction noted. Several of the Latin countries have already named one or more of their delegates to the conference. I look for a large and representative attendance. In some cases, however, it is quite probable that South American countries will ask their diplomatic representatives here to act as their special representatives in the conference, sending them special instructions for that purpose. Where delegates are sent here direct from the Latin countries, they will be men of character, standing and ability. The gathering should be important, and doubtless it will be.

"American statesmen and business men should be more swift to find out that South America cannot be successfully studied through books and official reports. It was a good stroke of statesmanship which sent Elihu Root as secretary of state, and Philander C. Knox, in the same office, after him, as official visitors from the United States to the Latin republics. Those trips did more good in the way of drawing the South American people to us than has been done by tons of literature distributed over a whole generation. There must be other trips of that sort. Not only must our statesmen visit these republics, but our exporters must visit them also. It is the personal contact that is essential, but which so far South America has had in such small quantities.

Mistake of Exporters

"I was in South America long enough to know something of the persistence with which American exporters offer for sale there, not what the people want, but what these business men think they ought to have. This is a mistake. No matter how good an article an American manufacturer makes, it will be of no avail to offer it to South America if the South Americans have not been accustomed to it. If the South Americans want something else, why not send them that something else?

"Uruguay was the first South American republic to adopt the gold standard, and it is looked upon as having one of the very soundest financial systems to be found on this side of the world. The country abolished slavery 80 years ago, and is progressive in every essential respect. Like other South American countries, it has been going through a period of business depression, which, however, is drawing to a close. The country is now preparing for an era of unusual prosperity.

"Don Jose y Ordenez, the last President of the country, is one of the strongest men in South America. His administration was, perhaps, the most popular Uruguay ever has had. He is a newspaper editor, and when he left the presidency he returned to his editorial desk. Dr. Feliciano Viera, the new President, has assumed office with the good will of all the people, and his administration will undoubtedly be a success."

DYE SITUATION TO BE DISCUSSED BY COTTON MEN

National Association at Meeting Here This Month Will Award Medal to One Who Has Contributed Most to Industry

Concrete construction and the dyestuff situation as pertaining to the cotton industry will be chief topics of discussion at the annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers at the Copley-Plaza hotel April 28 and 29. New officers will be chosen and the annual award of the association, a medal to the member who has contributed most to the cotton industry during the year, will be made.

The opening session will be at 11 a. m. Wednesday, April 28. The annual banquet comes in the evening. Two business sessions come Thursday, as does the association luncheon.

Albert Green Duncan of Boston, the president, will preside over the meetings. The other officers are William M. Butler of Boston and Grovenor Ely of Jewett, Conn., both vice-presidents, and C. J. H. Woodbury of Boston, secretary-treasurer.

Between 400 and 500 delegates from every section of the United States will attend the convention. Many authorities on the subjects under review will speak.

The committee on meetings, having general charge of the sessions, consists of Franklin W. Hobbs, Boston, chairman; Nathaniel F. Ayer, Boston; Charles H. Fish, Boston; Thomas F. Glennon, New Bedford; Stephen C. Lowe, Boston, and Frederick W. Parks, Fitchburg.

The committee on the association medal will give its report. This committee comprises Charles H. Fish, Boston, chairman; William D. Hartshorne, Methuen, Mass; Charles T. Main, Boston; Stuart W. Cramer, Charlotteville, N. C.; Grosvenor Ely, Jewett City Conn., and George A. Tenney, Claremont, N. H.

The medal this year, as on several other occasions, will be awarded to a person who is not a member of the national association. His name is withheld until the annual meeting. The medal is a silver piece about 3½ inches in diameter, engraved with the name of the recipient and with the cause of its being awarded to him.

U. S. TO ISSUE APPLE REPORT

WASHINGTON—The agriculture department announced today it would furnish on application monthly, and during the busy season semi-monthly reports on apple supplies in cold storage plants.

RELIEF ACKNOWLEDGED

Joseph H. O'Neil, treasurer of the Belgian relief fund, announces that the total has reached $240,417.67. The Massachusetts Red Cross fund now totals $117,208.58.

What Will Easter Mean to Your Boy?

WILL he really be proud of his appearance? Will he feel that he's as well dressed as any of his friends? He will, if you intrust his wardrobe to our care.

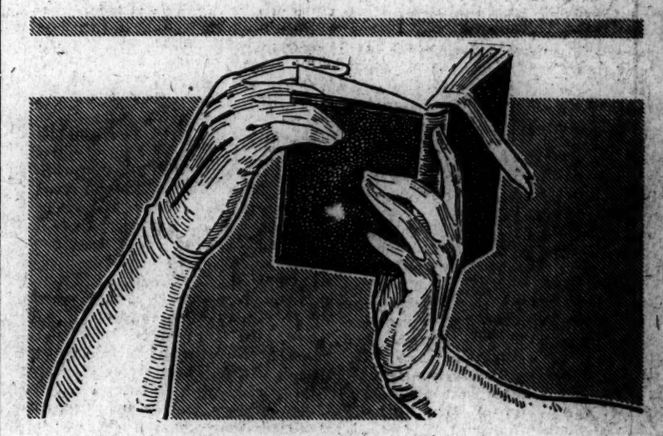
FOR the very modest sum of $4.95 we'll supply him with an excellent suit—and give him an extra pair of trousers to insure service.

FOR $6.95, $7.45 and $8.45 we'll give him a suit that will be a tribute to your good judgment—and will make his appearance very excellent—extra trousers, of course.

FOR $10 or $12 we'll show you some suits that are the last word in tailoring perfection and beauty—and with extra knickers without charge.

ANYTHING your boy may need, from the tip of his toe to the crown of his head, is ready for him here.

The CONTINENTAL
Boston's Greatest Clothing Store
651-657 Washington Street
Cor. Boylston Street



Be well gloved for Easter Morning

Twelve thousand dealers and millions of women prefer Kayser Silk Gloves, not merely because they are the best known gloves in Europe and America, but because they have found out from actual experience that Kayser Silk Gloves wear better and fit better.

Buy them now for Easter. See for yourself why more women wear them than all other silk gloves combined.

Kayser Silk Gloves cost no more than the ordinary kind; two clasp gloves are always 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25 and up; twelve and sixteen button lengths are always 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and up. The name "Kayser" is in the hem and with each pair is a guarantee ticket that the tips will outwear the gloves.

Kayser Silk Gloves

More sold than all other silk gloves combined.

© Julius Kayser & Co.

COAL

Furnace	$6.50	Nut	$7.50
Egg	7.25	Pea	5.50
Stove	7.25	Franklin	8.50

High Grade Lehigh, 25c Per Ton Extra

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Cor. Commonwealth and Massachusetts Aves. B. B. 702
194 Boylston Street. B. B. 4077
Mt. Auburn and Brattle Sts. Cambridge 1207

Prompt delivery is one of the essential elements that must enter into every order of flowers or plants given between now and Easter Sunday.

5000 Easter Plants At $1.00

Lilies, Roses, Jonquils, Tulips, Hyacinths, etc.

Our Automobile Delivery insures the quickest service possible

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA NEAR SESSION'S END

Improvement of Business According to Finance Minister, Makes It Unnecessary to Extend Notes

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

OTTAWA—During last week, Parliament settled steadily to passing the government measures and it is anticipated that the session's work will be completed by Saturday. One of the optimistic notes struck by the finance minister was his assurance that business was so much improved in the Dominion that it seemed unnecessary to further extend the note issue, as it had previously been thought would be necessary.

The war loan of $100,000,000 to be raised in England came up for final authorization. This appropriation was voted in one minute. As already promised by the Liberals no criticism or opposition whatever was made regarding it.

All the estimates for the militia department's domestic affairs were also passed without any great criticism.

The immigration department's management was inquired into to some extent. Answering the opposition questions the minister said that the agents abroad had been notified to discourage immigration to Canada until the industrial depression had been lifted. He also explained the decrease in United States immigration to be due to the action of the government of that country, in opening up much new land and offering free homesteads to their own people.

For Banking Legislation

Other legislative bills receiving the approval of the opposition were also passed quickly but were criticized in their minor details during the first and second readings. In the debate on extending the possibilities for farmers to secure loans from the banks, Mr. W. F. Maclean of Toronto (Cons.) took the opportunity again of speaking in favor of banking legislation similar to that which has been adopted in the United States in creating reserve banks. Evidently in advance of his party, Mr. Maclean insisted, as he had done in August, that the banking system of the Dominion would be proved inadequate before the close of the war. In his opinion it had already been shown to be inadequate, and his remedy included a central "Bank of Canada" and the divisional reserve banks. During the debate Mr. R. B. Bennett of Calgary contended that the western complaints that the banks would not accommodate that section of the country were unwarranted. He said the banks had lent twice as much money in the west, as they received in deposits there. But they were to blame for giving impetus to the extravagance of the west, and real estate operations were the basis of the trouble. He showed that through these operations "the savings of nine people were given to the tenth."

In view of the necessity for aiding production in every way, the members of both parties were agreed that any extension of borrowing privileges at the present was desirable, if it would safely tide the farmers over until next harvest and at the same time not encourage questionable standards of financing. The bill, therefore, was passed extending the mortgageable wheat periods and admitting secrecy to the liens taken by the banks. This latter part was most generally objected to, but was finally carried on the plea that registration would be burdensome to the farmers.

Probably the most important questions touched on during the week were those of the affairs of the National Transcontinental Railway, and those dealing with government acquisition of short lines in the eastern provinces.

Would Add Lines

In regard to the latter, the government asked authorization to acquire lines in Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, not over 200 miles in length, these lines to be added to the government system known as the Intercolonial Railway. Such a resolution practically indorses government ownership in Canada, and indicates that it has been found possible to administer such a system on a paying basis. For years this question hung in the balance. The I. C. R. "did not pay." It was insisted sometimes that it never would pay, under government ownership. But during the previous government management rearrangements were made. The line began to pay, and surpluses instead of deficits were reported under this new management by the Liberals, and continued for two years under their successors. Although there is, unfortunately, a return to the deficit side of the account this year to the extent of between $80,000 and $100,000, the government evidently considers that this is again possible of rectification. These surpluses were maintained for four or five years.

The legislation purposes to extend, to an appreciable extent, the eastern railway system already under national ownership and control, as there are many branch lines which can now be included. This is not a new policy, as in 1909 the Liberals introduced legislation to add branch lines to the system as it was then in operation. Montreal & Halifax are the western and eastern terminals of this system which has been before Parliament for adjustment and management ever since confederation, gradually extending in mileage and in importance.

NEW ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT IS CALLED A NEED

All construction and maintenance work of the state should be under the supervision of an engineering department within the state auditing department in the opinion of Edward F. McSweeney, chairman of the directors of the port of Boston, who spoke last night before the Boston Society of Civil Engineers at their meeting in Chipman hall, Tremont Temple.

Mr. McSweeney also predicted that an American merchant marine would be a substantial fact within a few years if the "domination of the present overseas shipping combination could be shaken off and open competition established." He described with the aid of stereopticon views the projected development of the port as laid out by the board in its report to the Massachusetts Legislature.

ENGINEERS HEAR OF LABORATORY PLANS FOR TECH

Facilities for New Plant in Cambridge Are Outlined by Speakers at Meeting of Boston Branch of American Society

That the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will have in its new plant a group of laboratories as nearly perfect as modern equipment can make them was indicated last night by Harry Gay, equipment engineer for the Stone Webster engineering corporation in an address Wednesday night before the Boston branch, American Society of Civil Engineers at the Engineers Club. G. E. Libby, Hollis French and Allan Hubbard spoke on the ventilation and heating of the New Technology. A. L. Williton, a director of the Wentworth Institute, described that plant.

Much interest centered in the paper of Mr. Gay concerning the laboratories of the new Technology.

The laboratory of applied mechanics, on Trinity place, has powerful testing machines of the best patterns. An important addition to the equipment in the new quarters will be a 300,000-pound vertical universal testing machine. This will supplement the Emory machine, which works in the horizontal. There will be some lighter apparatus new to the establishment, including three 60,000-pound vertical Olsen testing machines. A heat treatment laboratory will be a new feature among these mechanical engineering laboratory specialties.

Striking among the novelties will be the new hydraulic laboratory. This is to be located in the building paralleling Massachusetts avenue. The canals, which have been facetiously termed "a little Venice," will naturally be in the basement, while reservoirs on the upper floors and pipes leading down from them will afford an opportunity to study heads of water under various conditions.

Provision is made for the development of the power in 22,000 gallons of water per minute, operating at a natural head of 25 feet or if desired by means of air pressures an artificial head of 575 feet may be attained. The proximity of the Charles River basin will make the filling of the circulating canals in the basement very easy. Water from these may be pumped in the desired quantity to the second floor, from which it drops through a steel penstock provided with openings for water wheels, reaching finally a discharge back again into the canals.

The new electorical laboratory will base its usefulness largely on the abundant space in which to set up anything. The laboratory will be independent of the generating plant of the institute, and will have improved facilities for departmental control of current for educational purposes. There will be current facility up to 6000 amperes and 100,000 volts, although these two extremes will not be touched at the same time. The installation will consist of three motor-generators aggregating 500 kw. capacity and a storage battery of 800 amperes normal capacity for eight hours.

Altogether Mr. Gay showed to his company the collective plans of 600 rooms.

D. A. R. MEMBERS HELP FORM WORLD PEACE PARTY

Members of the Daughters of the American Revolution and others interested in universal peace organized last night at the Hotel Brunswick into a body to be called the World's Peace Party, under the direction of Mrs. Mary Hanchett Stone.

The organization hopes to have branches in all the large cities of every civilized nation. It will try to establish a congress of nations with one representative of the ruler and two of the people of each nation, the latter to be elected by the lower House of Representatives for two years and then by the people at large.

The following committee was appointed to complete the plans of organization: Henry Harrison Proctor of the American board of missions; Dr. Walter Guy of Roxbury; Frederick S. Davis, whose wife is vice-regent of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Charles Bond, and Mrs. William Rand of Dorchester.

TEMPERANCE FORCES PRESS THE DAVIS BILL

Measure Prohibiting Transport or Delivery of Liquor From License to No-License Communities Reaches State Senate

Temperance forces in the Massachusetts Legislature are working hard to pass through the Senate the Davis bill, House 569, to prohibit liquor dealers in a licensed community from transporting or delivering liquor in no-license communities. The bill passed the House without debate yesterday following a sharp contest Tuesday, when the temperance leaders carried their bill to a third reading by a vote of 108 to 95.

Supporters of the bill, which was introduced on petition of Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, say that the no-license vote in many communities is practically nullified by the regular delivery in auto-trucks of liquors from dealers in neighboring licensed cities.

Effect to Create Unrest

They declare that the liquor dealers solicit and deliver liquor from large supplies carried about on trucks and that the effect of this has been to create an unrest which has led, in some cases, to the sections thus served voting for license, although normally no-license territory. They state that no law exists against the practise.

This bill does not relate to the carrying of liquor into no-license communities by express companies. There is, however, another bill pending in the House, on which favorable action has once been taken, authorizing local authorities to determine what expressmen shall carry liquors. This measure also is expected to lessen the use of intoxicants in no-license communities.

Superintendent Davis, commenting on the present standing of the Davis bill, said that efforts are being made by the liquor interests to defeat the measure in the Senate, that the temperance forces are awake to this move and are working actively to counteract its effects. He believes that the bill will pass the upper branch if the promised support is given.

"This measure is most vital in no-license communities," he says. "It aims to correct an evil which we blame directly for several normally no-license communities voting for license. Under the present lack of regulation, the licensed dealers in intoxicants send their auto-trucks loaded with liquor for sale and distribution into no-license places.

"The practise has become so general that the sections invaded have voted for license rather than support a dealer from another community who pays a license fee in another place but has as much scope for his business as if he held a license in the town he flooded with his goods.

Many Towns Affected

"Many towns in this state are examples of this. Among these is Leominster, which voted for license this month. The town was flooded with liquor from Fitchburg dealers who paid a license in Fitchburg, but who made Leominster an open market for their product.

"Our contention is that a licensed dealer in one city has no right to expaud the territory of his paid license by spreading into communities which have repudiated license by the majority of its citizens.

"The Senate is dominated by one political party, and those interested in this measure will hold that party responsible for the outcome."

The Davis bill is as follows:

Section 1. No person, firm or corporation to whom licenses for the sale of spirituous or intoxicating liquors are granted shall transport or deliver such liquors into or in a city or town in which licenses of the first five classes for the sale of intoxicating liquors are not granted.

Section 2. Whoever violates the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars for each offense, and upon conviction his license shall become null and void.

Section 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

MEDIATORS SEEK CAR STRIKE TRUCE IN SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD — Conferences which continued until early this morning had not yet brought together the 800 conductors and motormen of the Springfield Street Railway Company and their employers.

Commissioners Bump and Wood of the state board of conciliation had urged on the carmen any sort of an agreement which would put them back on their cars pending an immediate hearing of their grievances, but the men steadfastly refused to arbitrate the strike.

Up and down the streets all kinds of automobiles are trying to handle the traveling public. The company is said to be making plans to bring men here to operate the cars.

RUSSIA AND URUMIAH AFFAIR

WASHINGTON—Regret that Russia was unable to send troops to the Urumiah region in Persia, where uprisings against American missionaries and other foreign and native Christians have been reported, was expressed to Secretary Bryan Wednesday by George Bakhmeteff, the Russian ambassador.

Classified Advertisements

RATES: Display—1 to 12 times, per line, 15c; 13 to 25 times, per line, 12c; 26 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 14 lines to the inch. Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, per line, 12c; 3 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 13 lines to inch.

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 211-211A Metropolitan Tower, 1 Madison Avenue; or to Chicago Office, Suite 1313 People's Gas Building, Michigan Avenue and Adams Street.

SUMMER CAMPS SUMMER CAMPS

The White Mountain Camps

Located on Adjoining Properties in the Most Beautiful Part of the White Mountains

Camp Chocorua FOR BOYS — Zufrieden FOR ADULTS — Camp Larcom FOR GIRLS

Athletics, tutoring, manual training; swimming, boating, mountain climbing, riding, driving, automobiling; music, sketching, dancing. Tents, bungalows, cottages.

All the best and some unusual features of summer life in the mountains.
Come to Zufrieden and place your sons and daughters in Camps Chocorua and Larcom.
Send for our book.

S. G. DAVIDSON, A. M., Lit. D., Proprietor and Director — TAMWORTH, Carroll County, N. H.

SEA PINES A DEVELOPMENT CAMP FOR GIRLS
BREWSTER, MASS. CAPE COD BAY

On the 100-acre estate of the Sea Pines Home School for Girls. 1000 feet of shore front. Abundance of resinous pines. Attractive Bungalow, Tents. Outdoor and indoor sleeping. Boating and swimming, horseback riding, archery. Sports. Esthetic dancing. Handicrafts. Corrective gymnastics. Experienced Sea Pines Teachers; tutoring in any branch if desired. Excellent advantages for art courses. 6 weeks of wholesome and ennobling outdoor life. Conditions and associations most congenial. $100 for 6 weeks. Special arrangements for longer season. See advertisement of Sea Pines Home School for Girls in this issue. Address Miss FAITH BICKFORD, Brewster, Mass., Box F.

WYNONA CAMP
For Girls — Fairlee, Vt.

In pine grove, overlooking Lake Morey. Canoeing, motor-boating, sailing and swimming under safe restrictions. Hiking, mountain climbing, basketball, tennis, golf, archery and horseback riding. Music, drawing, handicraft, nature study. Pure water and farm food.

For catalogue address
THE DIRECTOR
265 Summer Street, Fitchburg, Mass.

Camp Fairweather FOR GIRLS
Scobie Lake, Francestown, N. H.

Canoeing, Boating, Swimming, Horseback Riding, Mountain Climbing. Good Food, Pure Water. Tennis and other field sports. Camp ideal. "Intelligent development of character with good recreation." 4th season. Illus. Booklet. (MISS) MATILDA D. FAIRWEATHER, Box 707, New Haven, Conn.

THE TELA-WAUKET CAMPS

For Girls and Young Women — Roxbury, Vermont
Located in the "Heart of the Green Mountains." Large rustic bungalow with fireplace, pool table, piano, etc. Sleeping bungalows, private pond, athletic field, clay tennis courts. Free use of saddle horses. Riding master. Corps of directors. Terms $125 per season. Nine weeks. No extras. Illustrated booklet. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Roys, 10 Bowdoin St., Cambridge, Mass.

EDEN

A camp for fifteen girls. Sixth season. Land and water sports. Long Lake, Harrison, Maine. Eden Club, a nearby camp for older girls and women. CLARA DREW, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York.

NEW SCHEDULE OF B. & M. RATES GOES INTO EFFECT

Higher rates on 25-ride passenger tickets went into effect today on the Boston & Maine railroad as recommended recently by the public service commission. The new basis is two cents a mile. While the increases average less than a half cent per mile they will bring into the treasury of the road about $335,000 annually in additional revenue.

In the place of the 5, 10, 15, 25 and 100-ride tickets there now are issued only 25-ride family tickets for use between stations outside of the metropolitan zone, or within a 15-mile radius of Boston. The 54-ride monthly workingman's tickets are abolished. A 12, 15 or 158-ride ticket is issued in its stead, confined mainly to the Saugus branch.

Pupils' season tickets are not affected. Neither are the 12 and 25-ride tickets in the metropolitan zone and from Lynn to Boston. The regular 60-ride ticket between Lynn and Salem is advanced from $3 to $3.60.

TAX NOW APPLIES TO J. P. MORGAN ART COLLECTION

NEW YORK—The inheritance tax on J. P. Morgan's art treasures will have to be paid. Wednesday was the last day of the two-year exemption allowed by special enactment in the hope that all or part of the collection would be given to the state or to a municipal corporation as specified by the legislative enactment—or, in other words, to the Metropolitan Art Museum.

The Legislature passed a law signed by Governor Sulzer on May 24, 1913, which exempted from the inheritance tax all works or art and similar antiques transferred to the state or a municipal corporation. But J. P. Morgan has not indicated any intention to give any part of the collection to a public institution, and some of the best pieces have been sold.

Until last night it had been understood that the time limit set by law for tax exemption would be extended.

BROOKLYN BOY FIRST IN SPEAKING CONTEST

Harry Epstein '16, of Brooklyn, N. Y., won the first prize of $25 in the Lee Wade prize speaking contest in Sanders theater, Harvard University, last night. The second prize of $15 went to G. P. Pennoyer '15, of East Orange, N. J., and the third, $10, to H. A. Packard '15, of Roslindale, Mass. All spoke the same piece, an extract from Webster's reply to Hayne, delivered in the Senate in January, 1830.

ALOHA CAMPS For Girls
Lake Morey and Fairlee Lake, Vt. and Lake Katherine, N. H.

11th Season. Fine Location. Pure Water. Water Sports, Tennis, Golf and Handicrafts, Nature Study, Horseback Riding, Mountaineering. Substantial house. Beautiful assembly hall. Bungalow. Board floor tents. Experienced counsellors. Girls' welfare our first care. Write for Booklet.

MR. and MRS. E. L. GULICK
34 Claflin Road, Brookline, Mass.

SANTA ANITA
The Berkeley Hall School Camp

Summer home in the Sierra Madre Mountains. Happy outdoor life under care of experienced teachers.
Separate dormitories for girls and boys.
Send for catalog.
2311 4TH AVENUE, LOS ANGELES
Telephones 73427 West 509

Camp Maranacook for Boys

Two complete camps. July spent on Lake Maranacook with canoeing trips, water and field sports, manual training and tutoring. August spent at mountain camp with camping trips in the Maine woods.

Mountain climbing and nature study. Men of maturity and experience for councillors.
Excellent equipment. Number limited. Booklet.
WILLIAM H. MORGAN, Director, Readfield, Me.

Pine Knoll Camp For Girls
Aims Especially to Teach Poise and Harmonious Living

Foot Chocorua Mountain, on Iona Lake, N. H.
Glorious view, pine woods, spring water, screened wall tents, artistic bungalow. Regular camp program. Illustrated booklet.
MRS. FRANCES HODGES WHITE,
115 Ocean Street, Lynn, Mass.

CAMP OXFORD An Ideal Summer Camp for Boys

Oxford, Maine. Seven miles from Poland Springs. Land and water sports of every kind. Public Opinion Club. Mountain climbing. Tutoring if desired. Library and Reading Room. Athletic prizes. Talks on Boy Problems. A two months' summer vacation full of delight and instruction. "I recommend Camp Oxford without reserve as a wholesome, happy, helpful summer place for boys."—Bishop E. H. Hughes. Booklet. Address A. F. Caldwell, A.M

Pine Tree Camp for Girls
ON BEAUTIFUL NAOMI LAKE

2000 feet above sea, in pine laden air of Pocono Mountains. Midway between New York and Philadelphia. Bungalows and tents on sunny hill. Experienced councilors. Hockey, basketball, canoeing—all outdoor sports. Tutoring if desired. Endorsed by mothers and girls. MISS BLANCHE D. PRICE, 905 South 47th St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Camp Winnecook for Boys
Unity, Maine — 13th Season

A camp where woods, water, fire, proper rivalry in sports, and tribal life help to change "don't," "can't" and "stop" to "do." Pine forest. 1500 feet on lake. HERBERT L. RAND, Director, 45 Shore Road, Salem, Mass.

CAMP FOR WOMEN
AND OLDER GIRLS
Birchmont, East Wolfeboro, N. H.

Ninth season. Complete equipment with well furnished tents and cabins. In sight of mountains, near beautiful lake. $8 to $12 per week. Illustrated booklet. MR. and MRS. FIELD.

CAMP TECONNET
ON OUR OWN ISLAND, CHINA, ME.

For girls from 10 to 25 years of age. Perfectly equipped. Tennis courts, basketball and all land sports. Canoeing, boating and water sports carefully supervised. Pure water. Wholesome food. Fine location. Write for illustrated booklet. Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Towne, 10 Eames Street, Providence, R. I.

CAMP IDLEWILD FOR BOYS
Lake Winnipesaukee, N. H.; Long Lake, Harrison, Me. 24th year. 2 complete camps—Senior and Junior. Seniors spend July in Maine, August in N. H. Juniors reverse. Send for booklet. JOHN M. DICK, B. D., Room 344, Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA—For Sale—Having lived in sunny Southern California for 29 years I am enabled to assist any who contemplate coming to this favored spot; I have for sale all kinds of good property, big and little; if you would be interested in a gentleman's ideal California home, 22 room modern residence, with 20 acres orange, lemon, walnut grove, house furnished, a real bargain, let me send you description; I will prove to your satisfaction that Orange is one of the most desirable home places in California. S. M. CRADDICK, Orange, Cal.

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

FOR SALE—Ten acres of Florida land; 5 acres clear, ready for plow; modern bungalow, all conveniences; barn and 4-room cottage; 3 flowing wells; fenced; must be sold; no reasonable offer refused. M. F. ROBINSON, Sanford, Fla.

SUMMER PROPERTY

TO LET—Hampton Beach, N. H., two new, newly furnished cottages on water front; running water, flush closets, electric lights, beautiful beach, fine bathing; $250 each for season. Add. T 44, Monitor Office.

CAPE COD—Ocean front; furnished bungalows, 5 rooms and bathroom; open fireplaces; $145 season. W. A. RICH, Truro, Mass.

SUMMER PROPERTY—NEW YORK

"FERNWOOD," Catskill Mts.—Modern cottage, 8 rooms and bath, furnished; fireplace, piano, veranda, pure water, garage. 4 miles to Big Indian Station, good roads. Address JOCELYN HOUSE, Oliverea, Ulster Co., N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET

TO RENT—From April 1, a modern up-to-date apartment in Brookline; all improvements; unexpectedly vacated. Inquire MRS. H. S. LYONS, 71 Park st., Brookline, or tel. Brookline 1654.

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CAMBRIDGE—To rent, furnished, two connecting rooms; heat and light; private family. 26 Sacramento street.

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MAX KEEZER
Highest prices paid for gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Old Gold and Precious Stones or Furniture. Send letter or telephone, and will call at your residence. 1236 Mass. ave., Cambridge. Tel. 302 or 2936, if one is busy call the other.

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6 miles from Boston

FOR GIRLS

We send students to Vassar, Wellesley, Smith, Mt. Holyoke on certificate. Many girls after leaving grammar or high school do not wish to go to college. But often they desire advanced work in a new environment with competent instructors and to select studies best meeting their tastes and needs.

We offer just these opportunities. Students take English or Literature, but the course otherwise is elective. All subjects count for diploma.

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A School for Character Building

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The HENRY JEWETT SCHOOL of ACTING
ANNOUNCES
A Special Course of Practical Study for the Stage
AT THE
TOY THEATRE, Commencing MONDAY, APRIL TWELFTH
Also Courses in Elocution, Voice Culture, Public Speaking
TO COLLEGES AND AMATEURS
Plays directed, staged and complete scenic productions furnished
FACULTY—MISS VIOLA COMPTON
MAX MONTESOLE
HENRY CROCKER
AND HENRY JEWETT
For terms and particulars address W. R. Macdonald, Production Room, Toy Theatre, Boston, afternoons, 2 to 5.

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DISTINCTIVELY DEVOTED TO DEVELOPING WOMANHOOD

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For Western Girls
College preparation and fine athletics in their own bright climate.

For Eastern Girls
Equal educational advantages and a superior climate. THE WOLCOTT SCHOOL, DENVER, COLORADO

Certificate admits to Smith, Vassar and Wellesley. Send for circular.

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Training School for Supervisors of Music in public schools. Both sexes. Voice, Harmony, Form, History, Ear Training, Sight Singing, Methods, Practice Teaching, Chorus and Orchestra Conducting. Limited to 65. Personal attention. Catalog. 61 Main St., Potsdam, N. Y.

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HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID for diamonds, old gold and silver. The E. B. HORN CO., 429 Washington st., Boston. Est 1839.

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WANTED—Girl for general housework; must be good cook; no washing or ironing; a desirable permanent position. Write MRS. CHAS. H. MUGGLETON, 503 Court st., Janesville, Wis.

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MOTHER'S HELPER where maid is kept; generally useful around home; wages secondary to good home. MISS G. H. BARNES, care Mrs. C. A. Burke, 159 Hancock st., Cambridge. Tel. 787-3.

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Phone Hemlock 503 J

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119th Year

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In this SCHOOL OF EXPERIENCE men of all ages from 16 to 60 acquire the Knack of "HOW" and learn the theory of "WHY." This "LEARN BY DOING" method assures every learner a successful future.
We teach teachers.
Write or phone for School Catalogue.
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For boys from 8 to 16. A country school with every modern equipment. Booklet upon request.
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FOR GIRLS — Springfield, Mass.

Beautiful grounds, midway between Boston and New York. College and general classes. Art. Music. Household Arts. Individuality cultivated. Gymnasium. Tennis. Riding. Swimming. Twenty-sixth year. Address the Principals
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Vacancies for a few girls of 14.
Lower school pupils from 6 to 12 years.

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24th year. Sunny, airy school rooms. Gymnasium, outdoor tennis. Domestic Science. Languages—native teachers. Music. Art. College preparatory and general courses. Advanced courses for high school graduates.

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Normal and Professional Courses in Dramatic Art. Private Instruction of Class Work. Miss Herrick was formerly of the faculty of LELAND POWERS SCHOOL.

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With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion.

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From the Farm to the Consumer

Clean MILK 10 cents per QUART

Heavy CREAM 38 cents per PINT

Our DAIRY products are of superior quality, and guaranteed fresh and pure. We deliver them in KLEEN KUPS, a tested one-time-use vessel, to the East Side, Elmwood and Broadway.

Fresh EGGS at Market Price, and vegetables, fruits and other products of our farm in season.

THE BROWN FARM on Applehouse Hill
J. F. & H. L. COMSTOCK
Telephone, West 369-W CRANSTON, R. I.
INSPECTION INVITED

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BROWNING, KING & CO.
Westminster and Eddy Streets, Providence, R. I.
"THE STORE OF THE TOWN"
Clothing, Hats and Furnishings for Men, Boys and Children

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THE "WIND-O-KLEAN" CLOTH
cleans and polishes all glass surfaces DRY, without water, soap, or cleaning compounds ..... 25 Cents
A. W. FAIRCHILD The Good Housekeeping Store
10-12 Arcade, Providence, R. I.

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SALAD DRESSING
Mayno's Mayno-aise. All Grocers
Mfc. by GEO. F. MAYNO, Providence, R. I.

LAUNDRIES

WHAT CHEER LAUNDRY
Union 4800
38 Burgess St., Providence, R. I.
"The Laundry That Satisfies"
307 Broad Street — CUTTING HOME HAND LAUNDRY — Providence, R. I.
Telephone

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CLOTHIERS, HATTERS, OUTFITTERS
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159 WESTMINSTER STREET
FINE SHOES AND HOSIERY
For Men and Women
BANISTERS SHOES FOR MEN — FRED S. FENNER, President

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LET US REMODEL
your last season's suit or skirt
Dry and Steam Cleansing, Repairing and Pressing
WEYBOSSET TAILORING CO.
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LADIES' FURNISHINGS
Employees share profits.

OFFICIAL CROSS and CROWN PIN.
PAUL SHOCKER, 394 Westminster St.
Over Public Market.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

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NO SPOTS AT SCOTT'S
WE SPECIALIZE IN FAMILY WORK

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The Forbes & Wallace Store
A COMPLETE SOURCE OF SUPPLY
Selling High-Grade Merchandise at the Lowest Prices consistent with Quality
Guaranteeing Everything It Sells
Giving a High Grade of Service

WHERE IS SOLD
STEIGER'S SPRINGFIELD
DISTINCTIVE APPAREL
For Women and Children
Together with the Varied Accessories of Dress.

Meekins, Packard & Wheat
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
All Departments Combined to Make This
A GREAT TREASURE STORE
Meekins, Packard & Wheat

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JOSEPHINE S. SMITH
Importer and Designer of Exclusive Millinery, Shirt Waists and Neckwear
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356 MAIN STREET. ROOM 502

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NEW IDEA DRESSMAKING PARLOR
Bring your material and I will design, cut, fit your gown and supervise your sewing. $1.50 first day, $1 thereafter.
MRS. O. E. TOWNSEND, 137½ State St.

MME. MARIE SIMON
First Class Dressmaking
Tel. 683 Main St.

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ARTHUR A. CALL
FINE GROCERIES
Try a pound of Pine Crest Sausage with your next order.
144 State Street Springfield, Mass.

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Everything Good to Eat
THE FIFTH WARD MARKET
473 State St. C. A. Wright
THE WRIGHT LUNCH, 6 Walnut St.

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Merchants may send advertising intended for the Monitor to MRS. A. B. STOCKER, 19 Hiawatha street.

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The W. J. WOODS CO.
OUTFITTERS
TO MEN AND BOYS
The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
311-313 Main Street

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Haynes & Company
Always Reliable
346-348 MAIN STREET
The CLOTHING STORE for Men and Boys where you always get best quality merchandise.

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"The Linen Store"
CLOSING OUT SALE
Our entire stock to be disposed of regardless of cost

Poole Dry Goods Company
MAIN AND BRIDGE STREETS
We Carry All Lines of Seasonable Merchandise at Moderate Prices
Shirt Waists, Dresses, Coats, Suits, Hosiery, Underwear, Infants' Goods, Yard Goods, Ribbons, Laces, Neckwear, Etc.
POOLE DRY GOODS COMPANY

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C. M. KELTON
180 WORTHINGTON STREET
Men's Tailor Custom Shirts

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GOOD SHOES AND HOSIERY
For All the Family
Fine Shoe Repairing
MORSE & HAYNES CO.
376 Main Street

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THE HALL BUILDING
Importers and Makers of Objects of Industrial Art.
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Factory Distributor, 356 Main St.
HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS
Daily Demonstrations of Player-Piano

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WE FRAME PICTURES
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ALBERT COLLINGS, interior and exterior decorating. Telephone 1874-J. 165 Oak Grove ave.

HOME BEAUTIFUL

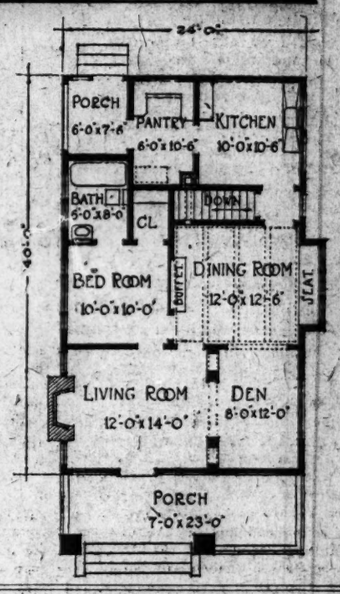
BUNGALOW PLANS

STRONG AND STABLE

DESIGN NO. 420—The heavy sided columns give this design the appearance of strength. The front of the house is divided into the living room and den by an open arch, which is built for utility as well as beauty and contains two book cases instead of the ordinary pedestals. The dining room has the usual beam ceiling and panelled walls. The window seat has a hinged stop. The buffet is mission design. The pantry has ample cupboard space and room for an ice chest. Estimated cost $1600.

This paper has made special arrangements with the designer for his personal answers to all inquiries and questions which may arise relating to the proper treatment of details and interiors for the designs featured on this page. As the author of the Craftsman Bungalow Plan Book he is informed to the minute on all phases of the artistic home and his advice and recommendations, gladly given without charge, always prove beneficial to the prospective home-builder. The above design is selected from this 112 page book, which he will mail to any address postpaid upon receipt of the price, $1. This bungalow publication is entirely devoted to designs and plans ranging in cost from $600 to $4000.

As an additional offer to the readers of this paper, he will furnish complete detailed blue print plans and specifications of the above design for $5.00. Please address all correspondence relating to inquiries, plan books or plans and specifications to the above mentioned designer, Jud Yoho, The Bungalow Craftsman, 1045 Second Avenue, Seattle, Wash. It will receive his prompt attention and detailed replies. (*Advertisement.*)



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Rubber Goods
Sporting Goods—Auto Tires and Accessories—Bicycles
Quality, Service and Low Prices
THE ALLING RUBBER CO.
167-169 Asylum St., Hartford, Conn.

MISCELLANEOUS

SPECIALTIES

COLLECTION BAGS

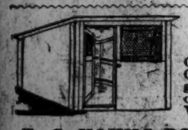
A quiet, harmonious receptacle for use wherever collections are taken.

Made of imported or domestic velvets and velours in any desired color, with wooden or metal handle to correspond.

Our bags are now in use in more than fifty cities in twenty-five states and foreign countries.

Priced from $4.00 to $5.50 each
Send for Samples and Circular
THE SPECIALTIES CO.
Mail Address: 901 Powell St.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

POULTRY



6x8 Portable House $15
Colony House $3.50
Oat Sprouter, yard gates, shipping coops, nests, etc. Write for circular.
E. C. YOUNG BOX COMPANY
24 DEPOT ST., RANDOLPH, MASS.

HATCHING EGGS from high grade stock at reasonable prices. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Orpingtons. 15 Eggs for $1, postpaid, or 100 for $4, 90 per cent fertile. Day old chicks $10 for 100. Quality talks. TALKING POULTRY YARDS, Hainesport, New Jersey.

CHICKS, $13 per 100, from a great laying strain; Bar. Ply. Rocks. PECKHAM'S POULTRY FARM, Lexington, Mass.; tel. Burlington 3-2.

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MANUFACTURERS OF CORKS
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RELIABLE TYPEWRITERS, $15 up. $5 cash, balance monthly rentals, $1.00 up. Office Appliance Co., 301 Devonshire st., Boston.

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Guaranteed Products
"LATTIMER LEHIGH"
Our Standard
O'Connor Coal Co.
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Phone: Charter 3012

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Guaranteed Singers
One Week Trial Given
Shipped Anywhere
HARTFORD BIRD STORE
Hartford, Conn.

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WOODLAND GROCERY
L. H. BIRCH, Proprietor
Excellent Poultry, Steaks, Chops, Roasts, Dry Groceries, Canned Goods
Our Feature:
PROFICIENT SERVICE
Charter 6896. 178 Ashley Street

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The Children's Shop
Peter Thomson Styles a Specialty.
SMOCKS for Children. Smocking done for ladies.
Write for particulars
Room 403 Dillon Building

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SPECIAL SHOWING OF
EASTER SUITS
for Boys and Young Men
"Get Acquainted"
Gemmill, Burnham & Co., Inc.
Clothiers & Furnishers. 66 Asylum St.

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Crawley Shop
Hemstitching, Button-making, Accordion and Side Plaiting, Machine Scalloping.
46-47 DILLON BUILDING
Charter 4134-5

GUY
MILLINERY—GOWNS
CLOAKS, SUITS, WAISTS
73 Pratt Street

HAIRDRESSING
E. M. WADSWORTH
Charter 383-2 Brown, Thomson Bldg.

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Monitor advertising rates and information may be had by writing or telephoning W. D. POTTER, 237 Farmington ave. Charter 4217.

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IF you are interested in securing quality, service and the best cleaning of skilled artizans, avail yourself of our method. We call and deliver. "THE PARIS," Garment Cleaners and Dyers, 222 W. Main, phone 157, Kalamazoo, Mich.

GROCERS

OUR SPECIALTY
is an unusually good orange 20c per dozen; Greggs pure olive oil and the best line of groceries that can be bought at lowest prices. S. O. BENNETT, 220 N. Burdick st. Phone 3905.

BAKERY

YOU DEMAND cleanness and quality; we guarantee it. BRYANT'S BAKERY, 304-306 W. Main st.; phone 726.

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BELL SHOE HOUSE
FOOT FITTERS
L. ISENBERG, Prop., 124 E. Main

MILLINERY

GUELDA BIRT
EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
136 S. Burdick Street

UPHOLSTERING AND REFINISHING

A. C. KERSTEN, upholstering and refinishing; old furniture rebuilt. 151-53 E. Water st., Kalamazoo, Mich.; phone 2033.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

BENNETT & COMPANY
FURNITURE
Edwards and Water Sts.

ELECTRICIANS

J. D. PLATING, electrical wiring of all kinds; estimates given on all classes of work. 718 Simpson st.; phone 1708-R.

BARBER SHOP

ALLCOCK'S BARBER SHOP — Safety razors sharpened; a satisfied customer is our best ad. 124 W. Main, Kalamazoo, Mich.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.
Advertiser may send advertising for the Monitor to MRS. INA E. CARDER, 310 W. Main Street.

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Intended to appear in all editions of
SATURDAY'S MONITOR
Should reach the Monitor office
NOT LATER THAN FRIDAY AFTERNOON
To insure proper Classification

BROCKTON, MASS.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

See What We've Got for You
Direct from the Loom
At the Rug and Drapery Shop of
LORING & HOWARD
UP STAIRS—172 MAIN ST.—BROCKTON.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

FRASER'S
Ten weeks of clearing the decks for action in the Spring campaign. Fraser's regular customers know that this means a period of exceptional opportunities. Prices will be decisively lowered on our own goods, now in stock.

Storey's
The Home of Woman's Fine Apparel
128-130 Main Street, BROCKTON, MASS.

One of the Best Places to Buy
LADIES' AND MISSES'
Ready-to-Wear Apparel
H. W. ROBINSON CO.
BROCKTON, MASS.

DEPARTMENT STORES

EDGAR'S
The largest department store in Southeastern Massachusetts. Our stocks are complete—our large outlet enables us to quote low prices. Brockton's most popular restaurant, third floor.

FURNITURE

A Good Place to Trade
ATHERTON FURNITURE CO.
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS
41 Center Street Brockton, Mass.

SHOES AND HOSIERY

BAKER BROTHERS
SHOES AND HOSIERY
89 Main Street

BOSTON

NOTICE

Registration of Voters

Boston, March 30, 1915.

Registration of voters on Saturdays will now cease.

Registration will be held at the office of the Election Commissioners, City Hall Annex Boston, on April 21, 26, May 3, 10, 17, 24, June 1, 7, 14, 21, 28, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. John M. Minton, Melancthon W. Burlen, David B. Shaw, Frank Selberlich.

Board of Election Commissioners.

REFINISHING, REPAIRING

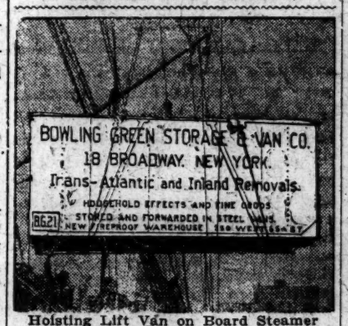
Cates & Polk Co.
Furniture Refinished and Repaired
Interior Decorating.
Hardwood finishing and painting; floors a specialty; bank, store and office work; orders called for and delivered free of charge. 106 Friend st., Boston. Tel. Hay. 467.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, ETC.

READY TO MAIL, price list on coast lumber, shingles, etc. (covering middle West only), selling direct to consumer the car lot way; a postal brings it. KARLOT LUMBER CO., Tacoma, Wash.

NEW YORK CITY

STORAGE AND MOVING



Hoisting Lift Van on Board Steamer

New Fireproof Storage
For Household Furniture
Clean Separate Locked Rooms
WAREHOUSE
248, 250, 252 West 65th St.
FOREIGN and INLAND REMOVAL of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
BOWLING GREEN STORAGE & VAN CO.
18 Broadway, New York

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEWLY furnished sunny apartment, 6 rooms, bath, elevator service. Apartment 7, 126A West 127th st., New York.

SHOPPING

MRS. VIVIAN M. DEMAREST, experienced N. Y. shopper; satisfaction assured; no charge. 742 Parker st., Newark, N. J.

NEW YORK

Merchants may send Monitor advertising to WARREN C. KLEIN, Suite 211-211A Metropolitan Tower, 1 Madison Avenue.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

JEWELERS

Exclusive Jewelry
People wishing the better grade of jewelry will find our stock most complete. We specialize in fine diamonds.
A. C. GARDNER, Jeweler
230 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.
Established 1867

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

WE FURNISH HOMES
Everything from a tin cup to a grand piano. In business 41 years and alert as ever. Victor Victrolas, Columbia Grafonolas and Edison Diamond Disc talking machines. We hope you will call or write. THE C. F. WING CO., 790 Purchase St.

GROCERIES

Come Where the Good Things Gather
TABER CENTRAL MARKET AND GROCERY
Accounts Solicited. 258 Union St.

CLEANING

French Cleaning
Main Office, 47 William St., New Bedford
A. M. BUSH & CO.

PAINTS, VARNISHES, ETC.

House Painting

KEYSTONA is the original Flat Washable paint for walls—most other flat paints for walls are imitations of this. Be careful to get this. It is also used largely for undercoats of Enamel.

Edelvice Enamel is the easiest working, whitest Enamel there is and was made originally in England.

Zinolin is the only reliable all zinc paint made. It contains no lead at all, and is the best paint there is for all outside painting—far superior to any lead and zinc mixtures—especially for all shore front property.

Floorstona is the old reliable Floor Varnish.

Trimalite is the old fashioned linseed oil varnish for the Red Mahogany doors or any inside woodwork. Many doors done twenty years ago are still in fine condition.

Multoproof Varnish is the new idea of a varnish for any purpose, inside or outside, which will stand Ice, Hot Water, Hot Plates, ammonia, soap or water long standing, without turning white.

Beautiful books of photographs and colors. Recommendations sent free.
KEYSTONE VARNISH COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

LIGHTING FIXTURES

Home Builders

We make lighting fixtures appropriate in design and efficient in light to give permanent satisfaction.

Send list of ceiling and wall outlets and we will send our new
BOOK OF SKETCHES
containing an economical selection priced complete ready to install.
METAL ARTS AND CRAFTS CO.
617 W. Jackson Blvd., CHICAGO
Please mention Monitor

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FRESH FLOWERS of finest quality for all occasions at "VAN METER'S," cor. High and Spring. Both phones 262.

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Commercial Printing and Engraving DON C. SHERMAN 3234 Monroe St. H. Ph. Main 7082

DIAMONDS, Watches, Jewelry, Emblems, Silverware. HASTEN TO HEESEN, 315 Summit: Home Phone Main 472.

DO YOU WANT to buy or rent a home, buy a lot, invest in business or residence realty? Then see THE E. H. CLOSE REALTY CO. 513-515 Madison Ave.

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CENTRAL

TOLEDO, OHIO (Cont.)

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Real Estate Market, Fish Pier Activities and Sailings

IN THE REAL ESTATE MARKET

The first of the month has long been a favorite time among owners of Boston real estate to make transfers, for the convenience of adjusting rents, fixed charges, etc., and the first of April has contributed its usual number of sales. Among the sales in Back Bay is one reported through the office of Charles E. Land for Henry B. V. Edwards to Sherman E. Whipple, of those two five-story brick apartment houses numbered 24 and 25 Blagdon street, near Exeter street, known as the Blagdon. This property was owned for many years by Leonora C. Despradelle. It is assessed for $41,500 and of this amount the 2881 square feet of land carries $21,300.

Henry W. Savage, Inc., report that they have sold the property No. 24 Cumberland street, Back Bay, consisting of a three-story brick dwelling, assessed for $6000 and 2243 square feet of land, assessed for $4000, making a total assessment of $10,000. Mary W. Drake conveyed to Harris Wolfe, who bought for investment.

Another Back Bay property sold involves the four-story swell front brick building No. 333 Massachusetts avenue near Huntington avenue, owned by Walter M. Longee, assessed for $18,000 including $10,000 valuation on the 2210 square feet of land. Margaret M. Johnson took the title.

BEACON HILL PURCHASE

Catherine S. Merrill has purchased from James C. Littlefield, the improved estate numbered 4 Walnut street near Beacon street, Beacon Hill, consisting of a four-story brick dwelling and 1885 square feet of land. This parcel is assessed for $25,000, of which the land carries $9000.

NORTH AND SOUTH END SALES

Fred Holdsworth and Robert R. Farrington have sold to William F. Wesselhoeft and Richard M. Bradley, trustees, the four-story brick mercantile building numbered 9 and 10 Fulton place, between North and Fulton streets, North End, valued by the assessors at $11,500 and $8500 of that amount applies on 1220 square feet of land.

In connection with the above transaction the said Wesselhoeft and Bradley, trustees, have sold to Holdsworth and Farrington a plot of vacant land on Dummer street between Pleasant and St. Paul streets, Brookline, containing 13,572 square feet taxed on $9500. Alex S. Porter, State street was the broker in both sales.

Another North End sale conveys title from Giovanio Cesullo to Imelde Cavischi, of the four-story brick building situated 23 and 25 Cooper street, corner of North Margin street. Total assessment is $10,000 and $5600 applies on the 750 square feet of land.

South End property sold consists of a four-story and basement swell front brick building located 84 West Newton street, near Tremont street, belonging to Jennie L. French, and assessed for a total of $7500. The land measures 1890 square feet and is valued at $2800. Bertha M. Maguire is the buyer.

Alice R. Sloan sold to Louis Weinberg the 3½-story and basement brick dwelling assessed in her name on Shawmut avenue, near West Concord street, South End, together with 2362 square feet of land. The improvements carry $2900 and the lot $4500, making a total assessment of $7400.

SALE IN THE MARKET DISTRICT

The purchase of the Ratshesky Estate Trust from the Bruce estate marks the first transfer in over 100 years of the property numbered 111-113 Blackstone street, running through to North Center street. As this property adjoins the large holdings of the Ratshesky Estate Trust on this corner, its acquisition gives them a very desirable frontage on Hanover, Blackstone and North Center streets. The parcel consists of 1300 square feet of land valued at $58,500, and a four-story brick building taxed at $4000, making a total assessment of $62,500.

BROOKLINE CONVEYANCES

A lot of land containing 11,807 square feet situated on Willard road and Taylor crossway, Fisher Hill, Brookline, has been sold by Mrs. Jennie Taylor Phillips to Edmund J. Casey. The owner will begin at once the erection of a dwelling house and garage for his own occupancy. Sale was negotiated through the office of Frederick L. McGowan.

Benjamin D. Hyde et al. trustees of the Aberdeen Land Company, have sold to Bertha E. Arfeno, two lots in the Aberdeen section of Boston. The first lot is located on Strathmore road, and contains 8510 square feet. The second lot is located on Lothian road, and contains 8060 square feet. The total assessed value is $6000. The purchaser buys for immediate improvement. John C. Kiley was the broker.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

Alice F. McManamy has placed a deed on record today from Walter Hertzberg's estate, consisting of a frame dwelling and lot of land containing 7521 square feet, located No. 29 Hamilton street, near Columbia road, valued by the assessors at $7400, including $1500 on the lot.

Another deed recorded calls for the frame dwelling numbered 11-15 Greenwich street, corner No. 4 Duncan street, assessed to Charles S. McDowell for $5800, and $800 of this amount applies on the 4127 square feet of land. Eustice D. Andrews is the buyer.

John Gregory and wife are the new owners of a frame dwelling, 41 Mallet street near Florida street, taxed on $2300 in the name of Clara M. Dick. Of this amount $400 applies to the lot containing 2826 square feet.

Final papers have gone to record conveying title to the large brick and stone building, 200 to 204 Columbia road, corner of Stanwood street, Dorchester. The grantor is Rufus E. Bean and the purchaser Edward J. McNulty. The house contains several modern suites. There are 6839 square feet of land. Of a total assessment of $30,100, the land is taxed for $6100.

Another Dorchester property was sold by the Old Colony Real Estate Associates, Inc., and papers recorded. It is 8 Hosmer street, consisting of a frame house and 4497 square feet of land; the purchasers are Walter T. Wiley et al., for occupancy. The assessors' value is $6500, $500 being on the land.

SALE OF NEWTON ESTATE

The frame house of 10 rooms with 8000 square feet of land at 48 Eldredge street, facing Farlow park, Newton, has been sold to Albert E. Simmon for occupancy. The property was owned by W. Orison Underwood, trustee, and carries an assessment of $8200.

MILTON HILL ESTATE SOLD

The attractive estate No. 10 Morton terrace, Milton, comprising a large lot of land with an attractive dwelling house thereon has been transferred by Robert E. Graham to Francis S. Hart. The sale was negotiated through the office of Frederick L. McGowan.

REAL ESTATE TOTALS FOR MARCH

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the month of March:

March—	1915	1914	1913
Transfers	2,312	2,013	2,033
Mortgages	1,246	900	955
Amt of mtgs.	$7,870,538	$8,978,702	$6,619,112

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Columbus av., 41, ward 10; C. D. Prudon Co.; brick mercantile.
Kennebec st., 100, ward 24; M. Hattarazzo; frame dwelling.
Barry st., 19, ward 20; Alice Carcano; frame dwelling.
Itaska st., 33, ward 24; Frank MacArthur; frame dwelling.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Jennie L. French to Bertha M. Maguire, West Newton st.; q.; $1.
Giovnio Cerullo to Imelde Cavicchi, Cooper and North Margin sts.; w.; $1.
James C. Littlefield to Cathie S. Merrill, Walnut st.; q.; $1.
Edward Gallagher, mtgee., to Clara M. Fowler, Springfield st.; d.; $600.
Henry R. French to Edward V. French, Shawmut av. and Pelham pl.; q.; $1.
Alice R. Sloan to Louis Weinberg, Shawmut av.; q.; $1.
Walter M. Longee to Margaret H. Johnston, Massachusetts av.; q.; $1.
Louis Lelong est. to Frederic L. Johnson, Concord, Deblois, Deacon sts., Shawmut av. and Adams pl., Rox.; d.; $1.
Frederic L. Johnson to Alexander Lelong, Concord, Deblois and Deacon st.; q.; $1.
Frederic L. Johnson to Alexander Lelong, Concord, Deblois and Deacon sts.; w.; $1.

EAST BOSTON

John M. Graham et al., trs., to Patrick J. Larkin, Meridian and Elbow sts.; d.; $1.
Felice De Clerico et al. to Rocco Avellino, Chelsea st.; q.; $1.
Flora S. Mello to James J. Driscoll, Farrington st.; w.; $1.
Jane M. Cline to George Hall, Bennington st.; q.; $1.
George Hall to Alessandra Graziano, Bennington st.; q.; $1.
Blanche Butler et al. to Diedrich H. Mann, Meridian st.; w.; $1.
Marie R. Costa et al. to Augusta C. Bonsagin, Neptune av. and Shrimpton st.; q.; $1.
Francis P. Costa et al. to Augusta C. Bonsagin, Neptune av. and Shrimpton st.; d.; $223.

ROXBURY

Ellen M. Doherty to Martha F. McElroy, Worthington st.; w.; $1.
Annie Chofnas to Myer Phillips to Ruggles st., 2 lots; q.; $1.
Sarah Chofnas et al. to Myer Phillips, Ruggles st., 2 lots; d.; $700.
Myer Phillips to Rebecca J. Phillips, Ruggles st., 2 lots; q.; $1.
William H. Partridge to John Riley, Codman pk.; w.; $1.
John F. Newton, Jr., tr., to Mabel Polsey et al., Waumbeck st.; d.; $1.
Edward F. Sprague to Michael J. Kelley, Williams st., 2 lots; q.; $1.
Same to same, Willow pk.; q.; $1.
Octavia G. Dupee to William B. Dobbins, Warren st.; q.; $1.
William B. Dobbins to Frank E. Smith, Waren st.; q.; $1.
Frederic L. Johnson to Charles J. De Gavre to Shawmut av., and Adams pl.; q.; $1.
William J. Givan to Margaret Givan, La Grange pl.; q.; $1.
Olive W. Dunbar et al. to Dillon Bronson, Downing st.; w.; $1.

DORCHESTER

Eleanor M. Duncan et al. to Mary E. McAllen, Granite av.; s.; $1.
Levy Herman, mtgee., to Levy Herman, Quincy st.; d.; $500.
Henry J. O'Meara to Frances E. Wiley et al., Hosmer st.; q.; $1.
Walter Hertzberg est. to Alice F. McMananey, Hamilton st.; q.; $1.
Charles S. McDowell to Eustice D. Andrews, Greenwich and Duncan sts.; q.; $1.
Clara M. Dick to John Gregory et ux., Mallet st.; q.; $1.
Ellen B. Easton to Grace M. Foley, River st.; w.; $1.
Ellen Cogan to John A. McLaughlin, Wilmore st.; rel.; $1.
Henry P. Boulette to Harvey W. Foote et ux., Millett st.; w.; $1.
Annie L. Chase to Harry P. Allen, Monadnock st.; w.; $1.

WEST ROXBURY

Osmon R. Gilman to Carrie L. Plimpton, Oriole st.; w.; $1.
Robert H. Ford to Moses Richmond, Center st. and Grovenor rd.; q.; $1.
Felix Rockemann, tr., to Walter A. Kennedy, So. Huntington av., Maraine, Ashcroft and Halifax sts. 14 lots., So. Huntington av. and Halifax st. 7 lots, all land included within the limits of Moraine, Ashcroft and Halifax sts.; q.; $1.
Walter A. Kennedy to Colonial Realty Trust; So. Huntington av., Moraine, Ashcroft and Halifax sts. 24 lots, So. Huntington av. and Halifax st. 7 lots, all land included within limits of Moraine, Ashcroft and Halifax sts.; q.; $1.
Securities Real Estate Trust to Annie Hoffman, Kail rd., 2 lots, Cottage rd.; q.; $1.
George Hill, mtgee., to George Hill, Walter st.; d.; $200.
Florence E. Damon to Herman Hormel, Stratford st.; q.; $1.
Ruby E. Black to Isabella C. Lynch, Bayard st.; q.; $1.
Riley G. Crosby to Harriett V. Cunningham, Boulevard ter.; q.; $1.

CHARLESTOWN

Walter M. Hadley, mtgee., to Mary A. Savage, Schoolhouse ct.; d.; $550.
Andrew T. Hunnewell to Walter S. Glidden, Chambers st.; w.; $1.

SHIPPING NEWS

Prices on fresh fish continue low before influx of large catches. Several trips were brought to the fish pier today. No new arrivals were at T wharf, although one trip, that of the Washakie, held over until today. Vessels and their fares at South Boston were: Schrs Mary P. Goulart 58,000 pounds, A. Piatt Andrew 124,500, Matchless 24,200, Helen B. Thomas 9500, Flavilla 16,000, Lucania 16,000, Pontiac 27,400, W. M. Goodspeed 14,800, Manomet 15,300, and Elva L. Spurling 6800. The Andrew also had 7000 scrod and 1500 halibut. Dealers' prices: Haddock $2.25 to $3.50 per hundredweight, steak cod $5.50 to $6.25, market cod $2.75, pollock 2.50, large hake 5.75, medium hake $2.75, and cusk $2.50.

Late arrivals at the fish pier today were: Schooner Governor Foss 127,700 pounds, Progress 23,200 pounds, and the steamer Foam 92,500 pounds.

From Gloucester comes news today of following arrivals at that port: Schr Onato 70,000 pounds fresh fish, and Conqueror 80,000 pounds fresh fish, both from Boston, and gill netters with 35,000 pounds fresh fish.

Two more seiners sailed for southern grounds, when the schrs Corsair and Rob Roy left Gloucester, making a total of seven vessels to sail to date.

More than 9,160,000 pounds sugar arrived here today aboard the British steamer Teesdale, Captain Green, from Trinidad, Cuba.

Cable advices received here today announce safe arrival of the White Star liner Canopic at Naples at 9 a. m. Wednesday from Boston.

Inaugurating the weekly service between San Domingo and Boston for the summer, the United Fruit Company's steamer Vera, Captain Rynning, reached port today with 18,000 stems bananas.

Another large cargo for Cuba went out today aboard the United Fruit Company's steamer Esparta, Captain Mader, for Havana and Port Limon. Passengers aboard the steamer included: William Hannah, Norman Sheehy, and A. M. Hudson of Boston. Cargo included: 10,500 sacks and barrels of potatoes, and large shipments of machinery, paper, shoes, leather, provisions and general merchandise.

Notice was received here today that the former Boston schoner Henry W. Cramp, which was abandoned at sea last November while bound from Jacksonville to Boston, and was later towed into Savannah, will be sold at public auction April 9. The vessel remains at Savannah where it will be sold.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Str Teesdale (Br) Green, Trinidad.
Str Vera (Nor) Rymning, Sosua S D.
Str Juniata, James, Norfolk.
Str H M Whitney, Colbert, New York.
Str Boston (Br), Simms, Yarmouth, N S.
Str Seaconnet, Noland, Newport News.
Str Katahdin, Macbeth, Jacksonville and Charleston, S. C.
Str Belfast, Sawyer, Bangor, Me.
Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Qinnelsen, Gloucester, Mass.

Arrived

Tug Tacony, Wallace, Portland, twg bg Devon.
Tug Perth Amboy, Farnham, Vineyard Haven twg bgs 795, 791 and 783.
Tug Lehigh, Clark, New York twg bgs 766, 765 and 741.
Schr Eleanor A. Percy, Ross, Norfolk.

Cleared

Str Pretorian (Br) Hains. Glasgow.
Str Howard, Chase, Norfolk.
Str Indian, Page, Philadelphia.
Str H F Dimock, Croweil, New York.
Str Belfast, Sawyer, Bangor.
Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland.

Sailings

Strs Pretorian (Br) Glasgow; Howard, Norfolk; Indian, Philadelphia; H F Dimock, New York; Suffolk, Norfolk; Esparta, Havana, and Port Limon; tugs Daniel Willard, New York twg bgs Dunmore, Pittston and Troy; Neptune, twg bg Annie, Lynn; E L Pillsbury twg bg Macungie, do.
Schr Crescent, Philadelphia.
Steam lighters Reliance, Scituate; Eureka, Ipswich.

SPRINGFIELD PLANS FOR TREE SETTINGS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Several hundred trees will be added by the forestry department this season to the many thousands within the city limits. This year's appropriation for new trees is $300, which will pay for about 400 "youngsters." In addition to these trees the Springfield branch of the Massachusetts Forestry Association will pay for a number of young trees that will be set out along Boston road.

NEW MANAGER OF THE TECH NAMED

At the thirty-fourth annual dinner of the retiring and new boards of the Tech at the American House last night, Harold P. Claussen '16, of Hartford, Conn., was announced as the choice for general manager of the Technology student publication for the next year.

Louis K. Rourke, M. I. T., '95, the commissioner of public works, and I. W. Litchfield, field manager of the Technology Alumni Association, were among the speakers.

HIGHWAY FUND BILL INDORSED BY COMMITTEE

Roads and Bridges Reports Favorably on Measure for $2,000,000 Bond Issue for Roads in Western Counties

In the lower branch of the state Legislature today the committee on roads and bridges reported a bill providing for a bond issue of $2,000,000 to cover the cost of constructing certain state highways in the five western counties, as recommended by the commission on transportation in western Massachusetts.

The adverse committee report on bills providing for the acquisition of the Winnisimmet ferry by the city or state was accepted without debate.

Similar action was taken on the report of the committee on judiciary, leave to withdraw on bills permitting employees to carry their own risks under the workmen's compensation act.

Bills authorizing the trustees of the Norfolk state hospital to grant land to the town of Norfolk for widening and straightening Main street in that town, relative to the retirement system for the employees of the commonwealth, permitting towns to appropriate money for the celebration of the anniversary of their settlement, and to enlarge the powers and duties of town-planning boards, were severally ordered to a third reading without debate.

These bills were passed to be engrossed without debate:

Authorizing the improvement and construction of Concord avenue in Cambridge; authorizing Watertown to borrow money for constructing and equipping a schoolhouse; providing for the organization of mutual companies to insure steam boilers and fly wheels; extending the time within which the Boston, Quincy and Fall River Bicycle Railway Company shall build its railway; authorizing Amherst to borrow money for the construction of a sewerage system; regulating the qualifications for registration of physicians; fixing the term of office of the treasurer and collector of taxes in Fitchburg;

The rules were suspended in order to admit for consideration the following bills:

Exempting the Shirley-Eustis mansion in Boston from the provisions of the building law; validating certain sewer assessments in the city of Attleboro; exempting Thomas F. Pedrick, sergeant-at-arms, from the provisions of law relative to retirement of state employees; confirming the election of Augustus A. Cooke as a member of the municipal light board in Lunenburg; extending the boundaries of the Norton fire district; permitting inspection by the state auditor of books recording the licensing and registration of hunters; authorizing Wellesley to make an additional water loan.

Suspension of the rules was refused in the case of the following bills, which were referred to the next General Court: Appropriating $15,000 to be expended by the state board of education for furnishing employment to certain needy persons in Fitchburg; increasing the number of members of the school committee in Dennis; providing for the widening of Cedar street, in Wellesley; providing for widening the bridge over the Charles river between Wellesley and Newton.

The order requesting Chairman Macleod of the public service commission to give the Legislature the information upon which he based his alleged statement that street railway companies must be allowed to charge a higher rate of fare was rejected without debate.

Water supply reported a bill extending the right of the city of Salem to take land for the construction and maintenance of a reservoir for the water supply.

BOSTON SCHOOL OFFICIALS VISIT NEW CANDIDATES

Applicants for positions in the Boston public schools receiving a rating of 60 per cent or over in the January examinations are now being visited by members of the board of superintendents who will pass upon their teaching ability as shown in their own class rooms.

About a dozen of the applicants who live too far away to make such a visit practicable are invited to Boston and will be given an opportunity to conduct classes here. Those meeting the standard in this examination are placed upon the eligible list for appointment.

This is the first time that candidates for high school positions as well as for elementary have been examined in this way. Heretofore they have been accepted on their scholarship and the recommendation of some school official.

NEW YORK SENATE CONFIRMS TWO

ALBANY—The Senate Wednesday night confirmed Col. William Hayward, former secretary of the Republican national committee, as a member of the public service commission, first district, for five years at a salary of $15,000 a year.

Charles S. Wilson, a professor in Cornell University, was unanimously confirmed by the Senate Wednesday as state commissioner of agriculture.

NAVY AFFAIRS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

Navy Orders

WASHINGTON—The following special orders were issued today:

Comdr Frank Lyon, detached Missouri, to Command Alabama.

Lieut. D. P. Wickersham, detached Kentucky, to Alabama.

Lieut. J. J. McCracken detached Missouri, to Alabama.

Lieut. E. S. Moses, detached Ohio, to Alabama.

Lieut. S. L. H. Hazard, detached Wisconsin to Alabama.

Lieut. (J. G.) J. H. Ingram, detached Kearsarge to Alabama.

Lieut. (J. G.) A. Barney, detached Illinois to Alabama.

Ensign T. M. Searles, detached Worden to navay academy.

Ensign G. A. Andrews, detached Georgia to naval academy.

Ensign C. L. Foutz, detached Connecticut to naval training station, Newport, R. I.

Surgeon J. F. Murphy, to navy recruiting station, Atlanta, Ga.

P. A. Surgeon H. L. Brown, detached Ohio to Alabama.

Movements of Vessels

Connecticut, at Philadelphia yard.
Mars, at San Francisco.
Nereus, at Nagasaki.
Adams at New York yard.
Preston, Guantanamo for San Juan, Porto Rico.

The flag of the commander first division, Atlantic fleet, has been transferred from the Arkansas to the New York.

The Olympia, at Key West, has been ordered to Veracruz.

The Mayrant, at Guantanamo bay, has been ordered to New York yard for repairs.

JOHN J. MITCHELL TAKES OFFICE AS U. S. MARSHAL

New Federal Official Installed Here Reappoints Deputies Who Had Been in Office

Former Congressman John J. Mitchell of Marlboro today took office as United States marshal for Massachusetts to succeed Guy Murchie, whose term expired yesterday. Judge James M. Munroe, Jr., officiated. Mr. Mitchell was presented by George W. Anderson, United States district attorney for this state.

Following his taking office Mr. Mitchell presented his deputies, all of whom he has reappointed: Chief deputy, Charles F. Morse, and deputies, Charles A. Bancroft, James C. Ruhl, James A. Tighe, Charles S. Glover, George A. Crockwell and Albert J. Hicks. The deputy at Springfield will be sworn at that city. He is Edward J. Leyden.

Following his induction Mr. Mitchell held a reception in his office. Numerous bouquets of flowers were presented the new marshal.

Guests at the ceremonies included: Leo A. Rogers, James A. Hatton, and Daniel A. Shea, assistants to the United States district attorney; Charles K. Darling, referee in bankruptcy; former United States Dist. Atty. John H. Casey, Postmaster William F. Murray, Miss Maria and Edward M. Mitchell, sister and brother of the new marshal; Daniel L. Prendergast of the Boston Elevated, former Chief of Police John Mitchell of Marlboro, and F. P. Schmid, special agent at Boston of the United States department of justice.

ORLEANS PREPARED FOR INFLUX OF NEW RESIDENTS

Assessors Hold Moving Day Formality With Applicants for Domicile in Low Tax Town

ORLEANS, Mass.—Town assessors today went through formalities of registering new residents by taking their declarations for taxation. The whole board meets to receive the declarations of 16 early applicants and others who seek to establish legal residence here. The town has the lowest tax rate in the commonwealth—$3 on a thousand.

The notices of intention received by Chairman George C. Dyer, prior to this morning, were from the following: John G. Rote, 3 Dana street, Cambridge; Elizabeth D. Pratt, Mary D. Pratt and Daniel H. Pratt, Cliftondale; John L. Harberger and Mrs. Lillian A. Harberger, Brookline; W. H. Pope, lumber merchant, 1137 Adams street, Dorchester; Harry L. Fish, lawyer, 53 State street, Boston; H. W. Loveland, 39 Lincoln street, Hyde Park; Charles H. Bryant, former mayor of Quincy; Mrs. Alpheus W. Snow, 21 Pleasant street, Newton Center, a native of this town; Charles E. Adams, silk manufacturer's agent, 68 Essex street, Boston; F. W. Bird, Canton; John Howard Fallon, agent of a bleachery at Peabody, Salem; Walter H. Rich, Melrose; C. W. Grose, Norwell.

LIMITS WOMEN'S WORK HOURS

AUGUSTA, Me.—The bill to limit the employment of street-car employees to nine hours a day was definitely postponed by the Maine Senate Wednesday. The bill to establish a 54-hour-a-week limit of labor for women and children was passed to be enacted. It now goes to Governor Curtis for his signature.

RECORD OF STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

*Hellig Olav, for Copenhagen	April	1
*Lusitania, for Liverpool	April	3
Cameronia, for Glasgow	April	3
*Chicago, for Bordeaux	April	3
*Duca D' Aosta, for Mediterranean ports	April	3
*New York, for Liverpool	April	3
*Potsdam, for Rotterdam	April	6
*Frederick VIII., for Copenhagen	April	7
Cretic, for Mediterranean ports via Boston	April	9
*Kristianiafjord, for Bergen	April	10
*Niagara, for Bordeaux	April	10
*Philadelphia, for Liverpool	April	10
*Stampalia, Mediterranean ports	April	10
Transylvania, for Glasgow via Liverpool	April	10
*Noordam, for Rotterdam	April	13
*Arabic, for Liverpool	April	14
Minnehaha, for London	April	17
*Rochambeau, for Bordeaux	April	17
*St. Louis, for Liverpool	April	17
*Taormina, for Naples	April	17
Orduna, for Liverpool	April	19
*Ryndam, for Rotterdam	April	20
Sant' Anna, Mediterranean ports	April	20
*Adriatic, for Liverpool	April	21
Roma, for Mediterranean ports	April	22
*United States, for Copenhagen	April	22
*Duca d' Abruzzi, for Mediterranean ports	April	24
*La Touraine, for Bordeaux	April	24
*St. Paul, for Liverpool	April	24
Tuscania, Glasgow, via Liverpool	April	24
Madonna, for Mediterranean ports	April	26
Caserta, for Naples	April	27
*Ancona, for Mediterranean ports	April	28
*Lapland, for Liverpool	April	28
*Oscar II., for Copenhagen	April	29

Sailings from Boston

Pretorian, for Glasgow	April	1
*Cretic, for Mediterranean ports	April	7
Pomeranian, for Glasgow	April	15
Carthaginian, for Glasgow	April	22
Bay State, for Liverpool	April	23

Sailings from Philadelphia

Dominion, for Liverpool	April	10
*Haverford, for Liverpool	April	24
*Ancona, for Mediterranean ports	April	27

Sailings from Halifax

Scandinavian, for Liverpool	April	3
Corsican, for Liverpool	April	22

Sailings from St. John

Corinthian, for London	April	1
Sicilian, for London	April	8

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

Bay State, for Boston	April	3
Orduna, for New York	April	3
St. Louis, for New York	April	3
Adriatic, for New York	April	7
Corsican, for Halifax	April	7
Haverford, for Philadelphia	April	7
St. Paul, for New York	April	10
Tuscania, for New York	April	10
Lapland, for New York	April	14
Hesperian, for Halifax	April	16
Lusitania, for New York	April	17
New York, for New York	April	17
Megantic, for New York	April	17
Philadelphia, for New York	April	24
Transylvania, for New York	April	24
Baltic, for New York	April	28
Dominion, for Philadelphia	April	28

Sailings from Glasgow

Carthaginian, for Boston	April	3
Tuscania, for New York	April	9
Cameronia, for New York	April	17
Transylvania, for New York, via Liverpool	April	23

Sailings from Bordeaux

Rochambeau, for New York	April	3
La Touraine, for New York	April	10
Chicago, for New York	April	17
Espagne, for New York	April	24

Sailings from Genoa

Duca degli Abruzzi, for New York	April	6
Europa, for New York	April	10
Carpathia, for New York	April	19
America, for New York	April	20
Duca d'Aosta, for New York	April	27

Sailings from Bergen

Bergensfjord, for New York	April	14

Sailings from Copenhagen

United States, for New York	April	1
Oscar II., for New York	April	8
Hellig Olav, for New York	April	22
Frederik VIII., for New York	April	29

Transpacific Sailings

WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco

*Moana, for Sydney	March	31
*Shinyo Maru, for Hongkong	April	3
*Wilhelmina, for Honolulu	April	7
*Persia, for Hongkong	April	10
*Sonoma, for Sydney	April	13
*Manoa, for Honolulu	April	13
*Korea, for Hongkong	April	17
*Matsonia, for Honolulu	April	21
*Siberia, for Hongkong	April	24
*Sierra, for Honolulu	April	27
*Lurline, for Honolulu	April	27
*Marama, for Sydney	April	28

Sailings from Seattle

*Seattle Maru, for Hongkong	April	2
*Titan, for Hongkong and Manila	April	3
*Awa Maru, for Hongkong	April	9
*Shidzuoka Maru, for Hongkong	April	16
*Mexico Maru, for Hongkong	April	23
*Chicago Maru, for Hongkong	April	30

Sailings from Tacoma

*Seattle Maru, for Hongkong	April	1
*Mexico Maru, for Hongkong	April	22
*Chicago Maru, for Hongkong	April	29

Sailings from Vancouver

*Niagara, for Sydney	April	14

EASTBOUND

Sailings from Hongkong

Manchuria, for San Francisco	April	6
Tamba Maru, for Seattle	April	6
Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco	April	13
Yokohama Maru, for Seattle	April	15
Nile, for San Francisco	April	20
Tacoma Maru, for Tacoma	April	24
Panama Maru, for Tacoma	April	26
Nippon Maru, for San Francisco	April	27

Sailings from Yokohama

Chicago Maru, for Tacoma	April	1
Chiyo Maru, for San Francisco	April	3
Aki-Maru, for Seattle	April	7
China, for San Francisco	April	9
Canada Maru, for Tacoma	April	15
Manchuria, for San Francisco	April	17
Tamba Maru, for Seattle	April	21
Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco	April	24
Yokohama Maru, for Seattle	April	29
Nile, for San Francisco	April	30

Sailings from Honolulu

Niagara, for Vancouver	April	2
Siberia, for San Francisco	April	6
Sierra, for San Francisco	April	10
Chiyo Maru, for San Francisco	April	13
China, for San Francisco	April	20
Ventura, for San Francisco	April	22
Manchuria, for San Francisco	April	27
Makura, for Vancouver	April	30

Sailings from Sydney

Ventura, for San Francisco	April	10
Makura, for Vancouver	April	15

Sailings from Manila

China, for San Francisco	April	1
Canada Maru, for Tacoma	April	4
Nile, for San Francisco	April	22
Nippon Maru, for San Francisco	April	29

*Carries United States mail.

STEAMSHIPS DUE AT BOSTON

TODAY

Kinderdijk	Rotterdam	March 8
Luisa	Huelva	March 10
Gerd	Stockholm via Shields	Dec. 1 March 13
Jens Bang	Tyne	March 10
Cretic	Naples	March 20
Nicosian	London	March 18

SATURDAY, APRIL 3

Canadian	Liverpool	March 23
Iberian	Manchester	March 20

SUNDAY, APRIL 4

Dunsley	Liverpool via New York	March 18

TUESDAY, APRIL 6

Sydland	Gothenburg via Christiania	March 16

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7

Shimosa	Yokohama via Singapore	Dec. 5 Jan. 24
Katue	Calcutta	Feb. 29

THURSDAY, April 8

Verona	Naples	March 27
Etonian (Leyland)	Liverpool	March 29

FRIDAY, APRIL 9

Lagrtis	Buenos Aires	March 13
Pomeranian	Glasgow	March 27
Anglian	London	March 27

MONDAY, APRIL 12

Hellenes	Montevideo	March 17

TUESDAY, APRIL 13

Lord Erne	Auckland	Feb. 27

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14

Ikala	Alexandria, Egypt	Mar. 24
Chinese Prince	Kobe	Jan. 10

THURSDAY, APRIL 15

Hilarius	Buenos Aires	March 9

SATURDAY, APRIL 17

Suriname	Buenos Aires	March 11
Saxon Monarch	London About March 20 via New York	

TUESDAY, APRIL 20

Hallzones	Buenos Aires	March 20

FRIDAY, APRIL 23

Indrakuala	Yokohama	Feb. 20
Pacific Transport	Calcutta	March 9

THURSDAY, APRIL 29

Bellagio	Buenos Aires	March 30

FRIDAY, APRIL 30

Horatius	Buenos Aires	March 31

NORWOOD TOWN MANAGER TAKES UP HIS DUTIES

(Continued from page one)

and oversee all expenditures in somewhat the same way as the finance commission of the city of Boston. The board of selectmen appoint the assessors subject to the approval of the tax commissioner.

The elective office of the town clerk has been abolished and the separate offices of town clerk and town accountant combined. The board of selectmen appoint the town clerk and accountant.

Trained Engineer

Mr. Bingham comes from Elizabeth, N. J., where he has been until recently deputy city engineer. He was one of 419 applicants for the position, which was advertised in Boston papers and engineering magazines. Mr. Bingham studied the town resources and was considered to have passed the best examination before the selectmen. Under the charter he is subject to removal by majority vote of the selectmen.

Mr. Bingham is an engineer of considerable experience in bridge, street and sewer construction and is regarded as a writer of authority upon municipal affairs, particularly in the subject of cost accounting. He has also had experience in railroad surveying, and has been a member of a Harrisburg, Pa., contracting firm.

CRUISER OLYMPIA IS SENT TO EAST COAST OF MEXICO

WASHINGTON—The navy department today ordered the American cruiser Olympia from Key West to reenforce Admiral Caperton's squadron on the Mexican east coast. It was understood the east coast situation was far from satisfactory.

The payment of 160,000 pesos or $20,000 in gold at the prevailing rate of exchange in Mexico City to the family of John B. McManus, the American dairy proprietor was reported to the state department as now made by the Brazilian minister in charge of American affairs in the Mexican capital.

General Funston reported from Brownsville, Tex., that Villa's artillery had not reached Matamoros. The Villa agency here said an attack on Matamoros was premature, might be deferred and siege operations attempted.

With the prospective addition, it was explained that Admiral Caperton could concentrate his battleships at Veracruz, hold the Des Moines at Progreso and send the Olympia to Tampico to reinforce the vessels already there, or despatch it to any other point.

The money to pay for the 100,000 sisal bales bought by the International Harvester Company at Progreso was reported to have been sent there on a private vessel whose identity the state and navy departments withheld. Officials denied the Olympia was carrying it.

ELECTION CONTEST HEARING CONCLUDES

Former Senator Francis J. Horgan, defeated for Congress in the recent election in the eleventh district, is to be the principal witness today in the concluding hearing of George Holden Tinkham's contested election. The outcome will be determined by the election committee of Congress. Yesterday Senator James M. Timilty, president of the Democratic city committee and chairman of the ward 18 Democratic committee, was a witness.

DEFER PAN-AMERICAN MONEY CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON—Announcement was made Wednesday night that the date of the Pan-American financial conference has been changed from May

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

STOCK MARKET MARKED BY MIXED PRICES

Uncertainty and Irregularity Characterize Trading, Which Is Again on Fair Scale—Sugar Feature in Boston

Some uncertainty and irregularity marked the first few minutes of trading in the New York stock market today, following the sharp reaction in the final dealings yesterday. The abolition of the minimum prices on the New York exchange, with similar action by the Boston and Chicago stock exchanges, was considered an important development.

Certain stocks continued strong at the opening in New York this morning, but others were decidedly heavy, and in certain instances good advances were almost immediately wiped out. Rock Island rose a point and very quickly fell back that amount. California Petroleum dropped a couple of points. Maxwell common was strong, but the second preferred lost a large fraction. St. Paul sold half a point under its previous closing, and some of the other leading railroad issues were inclined to sag.

American Sugar was a feature of the early Boston trading; it rose more than two points in the first 15 minutes of the session. United Fruit sold higher and Quincy Mining was up a point. Boston & Maine was again a feature with substantial advance. On the other hand, New Haven was off. The general market was mixed and only steady at first.

The general New York market was rather heavy at the end of the first half hour.

Considerable selling developed during the forenoon and prices of various issues dipped a point or more. Toward midday, however, a stronger tone was manifested, losses were generally recovered and in some cases distinct gains were recorded.

A conspicuous feature was Interborough preferred, which opened up ⅞ at 65½ and advanced more than 2 points further. Chesapeake & Ohio opened down ½ at 45½ and declined to 44. Bethlehem Steel was unchanged at the opening at 86. It dropped to 83¾ and then rose above the opening price. Goodrich was up ¼ at the opening at 41¾ and advanced 2 points further.

Reading opened off ⅛ at 145¾, declined to 144⅝, and advanced more than a point. Steel was off ⅜ at the opening at 48. After declining to 47¾, it advanced a point.

United Fruit was a strong feature of the local market. It opened up ½ at 122, and advanced to 125½ before midday. American Sugar opened up a point at 106 and advanced more than 2 points further.

At the beginning of the last hour prices were generally under the high of the forenoon. The tone was steady. Some of the specialties and the Erie issues were prominent features, showing good advances.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK—Cotton opened steady: May 9.83, up .06; July 10.09, up .01; Oct. 10.40, up .01; Dec. 10.57, up .02; Jan. 10.61.

LIVERPOOL, 2 p. m.—Cotton futures steady, 1 to 2 up. Sales 4000 bales, including 2700 American. May-June 5.54d; July-Aug. 5.65½d; Oct.-Nov. 5.82½d; Jan.-Feb. 5.90½d.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 50 cents, up ⅛ cent.

LONDON—Bar silver 23 9-16., up 1-16d.

WEST END STREET RAILWAY

The new issue of 8700 common shares of the West End Street Railway Company sold at auction at prices ranging from 64½ to 63¼, with last sale at 64.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK—At the metal exchange prices quoted today are: Lead, 4.17½@4.22½; tin, 5-ton lots at 49.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE SAME

LONDON — The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remained unchanged at 5 per cent today.

MINIMUM PRICES ABOLISHED

NEW YORK—All minimum prices on the New York stock exchange have been abolished, effective immediately.

WEATHER

BOSTON AND VICINITY PREDICTIONS BY THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU: Fair tonight and Friday, moderate northwest to west winds.

WASHINGTON — The United States weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday, fresh northwest winds.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

12 noon	48	2 p. m.	50
12 noon	48		

IN OTHER CITIES
(8 a. m. today)

Albany	38	New Orleans	46
Buffalo	28	New York	38
Chicago	34	Philadelphia	40
Denver	30	Pittsburgh	30
Des Moines	34	Portland, Me.	40
Jacksonville	46	San Francisco	56
Kansas City	32	St. Louis	34
Nantucket	38	Washington	36

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises ..... 5:25 High water.
Sun sets ..... 6:10 12:06 p. m.
Length of day .. 12:42 Moon rises .. 8:30 a.m.
LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 6:40 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:00 p. m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold	34⅜	34¾	34⅜	34½
Al-Chal Mf Co	12	12	11½	11½
Al-Chal Mf Co pf	45	46	45	45½
Am Ag Chem	50	50¼	49⅞	49⅞
Amalgamated	62⅜	62¾	61¾	62¼
Am Beet Sugar	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¼
Am Can	31½	31⅞	31¼	31¾
Am Can pf	95⅞	96	95⅞	96
Am Car Fy	47	47¼	47	47
Am Coal Prod	92¼	92¼	91¾	91¾
Am Cotton Oil	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Am Ice Sec Co	28⅛	28½	27¾	28½
Am Linseed Oil	10½	10¼	10¼	10¼
Am Lin Oil pf	30	30	29¾	29¾
Am Loco	28¾	29	28½	28⅞
Am Loco pf	89½	89¾	89½	89¾
Am Smelting	68	68	67½	67½
Am Steel Fy	27½	27½	27½	27½
Am Sugar	107	108⅞	106¾	108
Am Tel & Tel	119⅞	119⅞	119	119¼
*Anaconda	28½	28⅞	28½	28⅞
Atchison	99⅛	99¼	99	99¼
Balt & Ohio	71⅞	72¼	71¾	72¼
Balt & Ohio pf	70⅛	70⅝	70⅜	70⅛
Beth Steel	86	87⅞	83¾	86¾
B F Goodrich	41¾	43¾	41	42¾
Brooklyn R T	89	89¾	88¾	89½
Cal Petroleum	13	14½	12¾	14½
Cal Petroleum pf	41	41	41	41
Can Pacific	161½	162	160½	161½
C C O & St L pf	65	65	65	65
Cent Leather	34⅝	35	34⅝	35
Ches & Ohio	45½	45½	44	44½
Clu Pdy & Co ps	99½	99½	99½	99½
C M & St Paul	89¼	89¾	88¼	88¾
C M & St P pf	125	125	125	125
Chi R I & Pac	33½	33½	29⅞	30½
Chino Copper	39⅛	39½	39	39⅛
Chi & G West	12⅜	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜
Col Fuel	27½	27½	27	27
Col South	28½	29¼	28¼	28¾
Col South 1st pf	52½	52½	52½	52½
Col South 2d pf	45	45	45	45
Con Can	59¾	62½	59¾	62
Con Can pf	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
Con Gas	119	121	118½	120⅞
Corn Products	12	12	11¾	12
Cub-Am Sug	51	53⅞	51	53¾
Denver	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Denver pf	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝
Detrot Un Rys	58½	58½	58½	58½
Erie	25¼	26⅛	25¼	25¾
Erie 1st pf	40½	42	40½	41¾
Erie 2nd pf	32½	34	32½	33½
F M & S Co pf	29¼	29½	29¼	29½
Gen Electric	142⅜	143	142⅜	143
Gen Motor	123	124	122	123
Gen Motor pf	103¼	103¼	103	103
Gt Nor Orp	34½	35	34¼	34⅞
Gt Nor pf	117⅞	118¼	117¾	118¼
Gug Ex Co	53⅞	54	53⅝	54
Illinois Cent	109	109	109	109
Inspiration	24⅞	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛
Inter-Met	14¼	15½	14¼	15⅜
Inter-Met pf	65½	67⅞	65⅜	66⅝
Inter Paper	8⅞	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛
Inter Paper pf	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Kan City So	24¾	24¾	24	24
Kan City So pf	59	59	59	59
Lack Steel	35	35	35	35
Louis & Nash	118	118	118	118
Lehigh Valley	136	136	135¾	135¾
Maxwell Motor	43	44	42	43
Max Motor 1st pf	80½	81½	80	81
Max Motor 2d pf	35	37	35	37
May Co	43	44	42	44
Mex Petrol	72½	72½	71¼	71¼
Miami	24	24⅜	23⅞	24⅜
Mo Kan & Tex	13⅝	14⅜	13⅝	13¾
Mo Kan & Tex pf	37½	39¼	37½	38½
Mon Power Co	53	53	53	53
Mo Pacific	12⅝	13½	12¼	13⅜
M S P & S S M	116	116	116	116
Nat Biscuit	120	120	118	118
Nat Enamel	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
Nat C & S	79	79	75¼	76
Nat C & S pf	102½	102½	102	102
Nat Lead	62⅝	64⅝	62½	64⅝
Nevada Con	12⅝	12¾	12⅝	12¾
*N Y C	83½	85	83¼	85
N Y N H & H	60	60½	59¼	60½
No Am	71	71	71	71
N & W	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
No Pac	104½	105¼	104½	105¼
O & W	28⅝	29¾	28¼	29
Pac T & T	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
Penn	106¼	106½	106⅛	106½
P & E	7¼	7¼	7	7
Peoples Gas	122	122½	122	122½
Pitts Coal	20⅞	21⅝	20¾	21½
Pitts Coal pf	94⅝	95¾	94⅝	95¾
Pressr St Car	32¾	33⅜	32¾	33
Quicksilver	⅝	⅝	½	½
Quicksilver pf	1	1	¾	⅞
Ray Con	19⅛	19½	19⅛	19½
Reading	145¾	145⅞	144⅝	145
Rdg 2d pf	84	85	84	85
Rep I & S	22¼	22⅜	22¼	22⅜
Rep I & S pf	78⅞	78⅞	78	78
Rock Island	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
Rock Island pf	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
Rumely	2¾	2¾	2⅛	2½
Rumely pf	8½	8½	6½	7¼
Ry Steel S	24	24	24	24
Seab Air Line	15¼	14¾	14¼	14¾
Seab A L pf	37	37	36½	36½
So Pac	86½	87	86⅜	86⅞
So Ry	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
So Ry pf	54½	54½	54½	54½
Standard Mill	52	52¾	52	52¾
Stand Mill pf	72	72½	72	72½
St L & S F	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
StL & SF 2d pf	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
StL & SF 1st pf	10½	12½	10½	10½
Studebaker	56¼	57¼	54	57¼
Tenn Cop	29⅞	29⅞	29¾	29¾
Texas Co	140	140	140	140
Texas Pacific	15	15½	15	15⅜
Third Avenue	53½	54½	53½	54¼
T City RT	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅜
U Bag & P pf	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
Union Pacific	124⅝	125¼	124⅜	124⅝
US R C & I	48	48	47½	47½
U Rys Inv pf	25	25	25	25
U S Rubber	65	65⅜	64¾	65
U S Rub 1st pf	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
U S Steel	48	48¾	47¾	48¼
U S Steel pf	105½	105¾	105½	105⅝
Utah Cop	56⅝	56¾	56⅛	56¼
Va-Car Chem	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅝
Va-Car Chem pf	90	91¼	90	91¼
Va I C & C	42	42	42	42
Wabash	1	1⅛	1	1
Wells Fargo Ex	94½	94½	94⅜	94½
W Maryland	25¾	25¼	25¾	25¾
W Maryland pf	40	40	40	40
Western Union	66	66	65	65⅝
Westinghouse	72½	73¼	72¼	72¼
W & L E	3	3⅜	3	3⅛
W & L E 2d pf	4⅞	4⅛	4½	4⅝
Wis Cent	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
Willys Overland	122½	123	122	123
Woolworth	108¾	108¾	107⅞	108

*Ex-dividend.

AMERICANS IN LONDON BRISK BUT IRREGULAR

General Market Undertone Continues Firm, Although Coming Holidays Influence — Home Rails Quiet and Mixed

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Stock markets steady, with very little business.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON—Trading in American securities was brisk on the stock exchange today, but the group had a confused appearance.

The undertone, however, was firm on the abolition of minimum prices by New York. Chesapeake & Ohio and Eries were in most demand. The holiday sentiment continued, but it was cheerful.

There was some irregularity in spot because of adjustments. Gilt-edged issues are firm on good annual figures issued by the treasury department.

There was realizing in Canadians. Price changes in home railways were narrow and mixed. Fresh support was given Argentina rails on dividend announcements.

Mining and oil departments irregular. Rio Tintos firm, following an overnight meeting. The tone of rubber descriptions was good in sympathy with improvement in the staple, and this despite the fact that the week's imports were slightly in excess of sales.

LONDON MARKET—12:30 P. M.

		Decline
Consols money	66⅛	..
Amalgamated	62⅝	..
Atchison	99	⅛
Canadian Pacific	162⅞	*1¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	55⅞	1
St. Paul	88¾	¼
Erie	24½	⅛
do 1st pf	39¼	⅜
Illinois Central	108⅜	¼
Louisville & Nashville	117½	¾
New York Central, ex-div.	86⅞	*1⅛
Pennsylvania	106	⅛
Reading	145⅝	⅛
Southern Pacific	86¼	⅛
Union Pacific	124¼	⅜
United States Steel	49	*⅝
Exchange	4.80	..

*Advance.

GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—Not much feature was shown in the market during the morning, prices ruled a shade easier. Speculative trade was light and much of it was in the way of evening up of contracts before the holiday. The political advices were still contradictory although there was more attention given to the fresh advices concerning the efforts being made to force the Dardanelles. The estimate of large shipments from the Argentine had little weight inasmuch as big exports from that country are to be looked for during the next few weeks.

Crop news was generally favorable. The drought reports from parts of the West were not looked upon as serious. The Oklahoma state report showed a condition of 86 compared with 83 in March, 88 last year and the acreage was 34 per cent under the present area. Snow placed the winter wheat condition at 88.5 compared with 88.3 in December and the crop possibilities with normal conditions at 600,000,000 bushels on a 40,000,000 acreage.

Corn—Was easier, partly due to the quiet cash inquiry. Bear selling was active at times, but the small recessions resulted in short covering. The foreign market was steady and country offerings were limited, which fact served to check selling operations. Weather conditions in the extereme south are more favorable for planting. No special country movement of corn is looked for until planting operations are well under way.

Oats—Ruled at slight declines. There was not sufficient support from cash houses to maintain values. The Oklahoma state report indicated a 33 per cent area increase.

EXCHANGE HOLIDAY VOTED

NEW YORK—The board of managers of the New York produce exchange, following the request of the members, voted that there be no session of the exchange on Friday.

CHICAGO MINIMUMS OFF

CHICAGO—Governors of the Chicago stock exchange have abolished all minimum price restrictions on stocks.

Union Pacific	124⅝	125¼	124⅜	124⅝
US R C & I	48	48	47½	47½
U Rys Inv pf	25	25	25	25
U S Rubber	65	65⅜	64¾	65
U S Rub 1st pf	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
U S Steel	48	48¾	47¾	48¼
U S Steel pf	105½	105¾	105½	105⅝
Utah Cop	56⅝	56¾	56⅛	56¼
Va-Car Chem	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅝
Va-Car Chem pf	90	91¼	90	91¼
Va I C & C	42	42	42	42
Wabash	1	1⅛	1	1
Wells Fargo Ex	94½	94½	94⅜	94½
W Maryland	25¾	25¼	25¾	25¾
W Maryland pf	40	40	40	40
Western Union	66	66	65	65⅝
Westinghouse	72½	73¼	72¼	72¼
W & L E	3	3⅜	3	3⅛
W & L E 2d pf	4⅞	4⅛	4½	4⅝
Wis Cent	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
Willys Overland	122½	123	122	123
Woolworth	108¾	108¾	107⅞	108

*Ex-dividend.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:00 p. m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adventure	2⅛	2¼	2	2
Alaska	34½	34⅝	34¼	34⅜
Algomah	2 1/16	2 1/16	2½	2½
Allouez	44⅛	44½	44⅛	44½
Am Ag Chem	50	50	50	50
Am Ag Ch pf	89	90	89	90
Amalgamated	62½	62½	61⅞	62⅜
Am Sugar	106	108⅝	106	108½
Am Sugar pf	111	111	111	111
Am Tel	120	120	119	119⅞
Am Woolen pf	80	80	80	80
Am Zinc	29⅞	29⅞	29½	29½
Anaconda	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
Ariz Com	4¾	4¾	4¼	4⅜
Atchison pf	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¾
Atl Gulf pf	11	11	11	11
B & A	185	185	185	185
Boston Elevated	85	85	84	85
Boston & Maine	34¾	34¾	34	34½
Butte & Sup	47¾	47¾	47½	47¾
Calumet & Ariz	60½	60½	60	60½
Calu & Hecla	460	466	460	466
Centennial	19	19	19	19
Chino	39¼	39½	39¼	39¼
Copper Range	44½	44¾	44	44¾
Daly West	2 1/16	2½	2½	2½
East Boston	12¼	12¾	12⅛	12¾
East Butte	10½	10½	10½	10½
Edison Elec	240	241	240	240
Edison ex-rts	235	235	235	235
Edison rts	1¼	1¾	1⅛	1⅝
Franklin	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
General Elec	141½	141½	141½	141½
Granby	73	73	71	72
Greene-Cananea	29	29	29	29
Hancock	13⅞	13⅞	13¾	13⅞
Helvetia	75c	75c	75c	75c
Indiana	6¾	7	6¾	7
Inspiration	25¼	25¼	24½	25¼
Isle Royale	23	23	23	23
Kerr Lake	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
Keweenaw	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Lake Copper	11	11¼	11	11¼
La Salle	5¾	6	5¾	5¾
Mason Valley	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Mass	8½	8½	8½	8½
Mass Elec	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Mass Gas	82	82	81	81
Mayflower	5½	5½	5½	5½
Mergenthaler	172¼	172¼	172¼	172¼
Miami	23⅞	24⅛	23⅞	24
Michigan	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Mohawk	62½	62¾	62½	62¾
Nevada Cons	12¼	12½	12¼	12½
New Arcadian	6½	6⅝	6¼	6⅜
New Eng Tel	130½	130½	130½	130½
N Y N H & H	59½	60½	59½	60½
Nipissing	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
North Butte	27	27	26¾	27
North Lake	3¼	3½	3⅛	3½
Northern (N H)	95	95	95	95
Ojibway	1½	1½	1½	1½
Old Colony Min	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Old Dominion	46¼	46¼	45⅞	45⅞
Osceola	72½	72½	72	72
Pond Creek Coal	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½
Quincy	70	70	69¼	69¼
Ray Cons	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
Santa Fe	1½	1½	1½	1½
Shannon	7⅛	7⅛	7	7
St Mary's	39	39	39	39
Superior	32	32	31⅝	31¾
Sup & Boston	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Swift & Co	109¾	109¾	109½	109½
Tamarack	37	37	36⅞	37
Torrington	29	29	29	29
Torrington pf	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Trinity	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
Union Pacific	125	125	125	125
Uni Shoe Mac	61⅜	61⅜	61	61¼
Uni Shoe M pf	28	28⅜	28	28⅜
United Fruit	122	126	122	126
U S Smelting	24	24	23½	24
*U S Smelting pf	43	43	42⅝	42⅝
U S Steel	48¼	48¾	47⅞	48⅜
U S Steel pf	106	106	106	106
Utah-Apex	3¼	3 1/16	3¼	3 1/16
Utah Cons	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	11¼
Utah Copper	56⅜	56½	56⅜	56½
West End	65¼	65¼	65	65
West End pf	89	89	89	89
Western Union	66½	66⅝	65½	65⅝
W H McElwain	102	102	102	102
†Wollaston	1	1	1	1
Wolverine	47	47	47	47
Wyandot	80c	95c	80c	95c

*Ex-dividend †Assessment paid

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Alaska cv rcts 6s f pd	125	125	125
Am Tel & Tel 4s	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
Atl Gulf & W I 5s	61½	61½	61½
C B & Q jt 4s	96⅜	96¾	96¾
N H cv 6s	110	110	110
Uni Fruit 4½s 1923	95	95	95

CLEARING HOUSE

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding periods in previous years as follows:

Thursday—	1915	1914
Exchanges	$33,150,040	$36,169,387
Balances	1,709,577	2,062,037

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of $45,624.

MINES TO RESUME FULL TIME

READING, Pa.—Mines of the Reading Coal & Iron Company, which closed down Wednesday night, will resume again on Tuesday, April 6. It is announced that from that date they will work full time until further notice.

CANADIAN WESTINGHOUSE CO.

NEW YORK—Canadian Westinghouse Company, Ltd., reports for year ended Dec. 31: Surplus $30,099, compared with $228,892 in 1913; total surplus $1,562,490, against $1,531,491 a year ago.

STEEL WORKS' ORDERS ON A LARGER SCALE

Governments Abroad Place Contracts in United States and Big Future Business in Sight—Pig Iron Flurry Over

Orders placed in the past two weeks with steel works in this country by European governments have exceeded those in any fortnight since the war began, says the Iron Age. An important French steel interest has just placed 100,000 tons of bars with a Lake steel works through a central western dealer and specifications for 45,000 metric tons of 2-in. and 3-in. rounds applying on this order are already in hand. Negotiations are pending for 30,000 tons additional. Deliveries are to be made at the rate of 25,000 tons a month.

That this country must furnish large amounts of steel first and last to France and England is daily more evident and the urgency of the need will relieve shipments on these contracts from the uncertainties of ordinary ocean transport, the governments themselves providing vessels in some cases.

Export business both with belligerent and neutral countries is larger than is generally appreciated. As a partial offset to the low railroad demand, its effect on the effort to establish higher prices in the domestic market is a factor to which consumers are giving more attention.

Naturally specifications on 1.10c and 1.15c contracts for plates, shapes and bars and have gone in in good volume in the past week, in view of the advance by important producers to a 1.20c, Pittsburgh, basis for the second quarter. The effect of this advance, as with the change to the 1.15c basis on March 1, is to cause buyers to hold off while the supply-and-demand test is made. At such a time jobbers' stocks bought at 1.05c and 1.10c may become active.

The efforts of the steel companies to carry out the step process of advances in plates, shapes and bars have held many consumers down to short deliveries, but shipments on old contracts will extend through April and May in some cases and, in the case of bars, through June. Already third quarter business is being considered here and there, mostly in bars, and the Steel corporation has indicated that for that delivery it will ask 1.25c for bars as well as plates and structural shapes.

In domestic business new buying in most lines has been less than shipments, production of finished material in March being the largest in months, and an excess of shipments over orders is indicated for the immediate future.

The call for steel bars for agricultural machinery has been better month by month. In iron bars mills have had difficulty accumulating specifications for a week's run at a time.

Recent buying of rails by the Erie amounts to 21,000 tons, all placed at Pittsburgh. Scarcely 1200 cars are up for bids. Locomotives bought for export since the war started are about 250.

There are still prophecies of improvement in structural demand, but current contracts are only a fraction of capacity. A recent letting in the the East was at $32.50 for the steel erected.

The volume of line pipe work is again considerable. Recent contracts include 30 miles of eight-inch pipe for a line to Independence, Kansas; 23 miles of eight-inch pipe for the Dominion Natural Gas Company, one third being placed in Canada and two thirds at Pittsburgh; 20 miles of six-inch pipe for Oklahoma and 90 miles of six-inch pipe taken in the Wheeling district for a western oil line.

A number of automobile builders have taken out all the special sheets covered by their early contracts and are placing new orders. Nearly 70 per cent of hot-sheet mill capacity has been active lately.

Steel companies at Pittsburgh and Youngstown have made round sales of semi-finished steel, largely sheet bars, but also a good percentage of forging billets, car repair work being particularly active.

The whirlwind in Buffalo pig iron has passed. From 350,000 to 400,00 tons was swept up in about 10 days. Some sellers there have advanced prices to $12.50 for No. 2 X, second quarter, and $13 for second half. In other districts the Buffalo cuts have led consumers to expect concessions which have not yet been offered, and therefore buying waits.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today, 4737 tubs, 2510 boxes, 282,459 lbs. 2405 boxes, 5680 cases. 1914, 3651 tubs 1480 boxes, 228,625 lbs. 730 boxes, 5539 cases.

New York Receipts

Today, 4152 packages, 408 boxes, 32,732 cases. 1914, 5502 packages, 834 boxes, 24,915 cases.

Other Markest

ST LOUIS, March 31—Egg mkt higher at 18¾c.

CHICAGO, March 31—Butter market steady; extras 29c, extra firsts 28@28¾c, firsts 25@27½c, packing stock 18½c; receipts 9113 packages. Egg market steady; firsts 18¼@18½c, ordinary firsts 17¼@17½c; receipts 14,341 cases.

BOSTON EXCHANGE TO CLOSE

The governing committee of the Boston stock exchange has voted to close the exchange on Good Friday, April 2.

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the high, low and last sales to 2:15 p. m. today:

	High	Low	Last
Am Ag Chem 5s	101	101	101
Am T&T col 4s	88	88	88
Am T&T cv 4½s	100⅞	100	100
Armour 4½s	92	91¾	91¾
Atch aj 4s	84½	84½	84½
Atch g 4s	93½	93½	93½
Atch cv 4s '60	100¼	100¼	100⅛
B & O 4s	89½	89⅜	89½
B & O cv 4½s	86⅛	86	86⅛
Beth Steel fd	88¼	88¼	88¼
B R T 5s 1918	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
Can So 5s	102	102	102
Cent Leather 5s	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜
Cent Pac 1st 4s	88⅛	88	88
C & O cv	75	75	75
C B & Q gm 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
C B & Q 4s	96⅜	96½	96⅜
Con Gas cv 6s	113½	113¼	113½
Erie cv A	64¼	63½	64¼
Erie cv B	66½	66¼	66¼
Gen Electric 5s	103	103	103
Hud & Man fd	75	75	75
Insp Cop cv 1919	112¾	112	112¾
Insp Cop cv	113½	112½	113½
Inter-Met 4½s	79⅛	78¼	78⅞
I R T fd 5s	98	97⅞	97⅞
Int M Marine 4½s	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
Japan 4½ s n (Ger st)	76	76	76
L S & M S 4s 1931	92	92	92
Mo Pac 4s	48⅜	48	48⅜
Mo Pac 6s	100½	100½	100½
N Y C d 6s w i	100½	100⅜	100⅜
N Y C 4½s 1953	104¾	104¾	104¾
N Y C 4½s 1964	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
N Y N H & H 6s	110½	110	110
N Y Ry 5s	53	52¼	52¼
N Y Ry rf 4s	71¾	71⅝	71¾
No Pac 3s	64¾	64¾	64¾
No Pac 4s	92¾	92⅜	92⅜
P S of N J 5s	88	87⅞	88
Rock Island db 5s	65½	62½	64
Rock Island fd 4s	71¾	70½	71
Seaboard A L aj 5s	66	65½	65¼
So Pac cv 4s	82	81⅞	82
So Pac 4s	84½	84½	84½
So Pac rf 4s	86⅛	86	86
So Ry gen 4	66¼	66	66
So Ry 5s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
St P cv 5s rcts f pd	101⅝	101½	101¾
Texas Co cv 6s	99½	99½	99½
Third Av aj 5s	80	79¾	79½
Third Av r4 4s	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
U P cv 4s	89½	89½	89½
U P 1st 4s	95	95	95
U S Steel 5s	102	101¾	101⅞
Wabash 4s	28	28	28
Wabash 4s eq ct sts	24¼	24¼	24¼
Wabash-P T 1st ctf	8¾	8½	8½

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

ENGLAND'S WOOL TRADE HAS SOME UNUSUAL INFLUENCES

Recent Rulings by Government Important on Account of Bearing on Shipments to United States and Subsequent Reshipment to Germany—Other Conditions

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BRADFORD, England, March 19—Two things having an important bearing on the wool situation have happened this week. The first is the issue of a proclamation adding wool, tops and noils, and woolen and worsted yarns to the list of articles which are to be treated as absolute contraband of war, and the second is the British government's confirmation of its previously announced intention of putting a stop to all sea-borne traffic to and from Germany, and the publication of the measures to be taken in order to make this blockade effective. As regards the wool trade, the importance of these announcements lies in their bearing on the problem of shipments to the United States. Undoubtedly the suspension of the granting of export licenses early in February, and the stringency of the arrangement subsequently made with the United States Textile Alliance were the result of the shipments of American domestic wool to Bremen by the Carolyn and the J. L. Luckenbach, followed by the statement of Secretary McClure of the National Wool Growers Association to the German ambassador at Washington, that his country could secure all the wool it required in the West.

Now it is known in Great Britain that the plan of the textile alliance has been received with anything but approval by the largest and most influential American importers: that it has been described as onerous, unfair, discriminatory, expensive, and so forth; and that a serious hitch has occurred in getting it into working order is significantly attested by the fact that, although it is more than a fortnight since the scheme was made public, not a single license has been granted under its provisions. But with the listing of wool as contraband, and a virtual blockade of German ports in existence, the reasons for exacting the conditions which are so much objected to by American importers lose a good deal of their force. Either of these measures is sufficient to prevent Germany securing any more wool from the United States, whether imported or domestic. The only difference in their effect, were either in force alone, would be that, as contraband, wool cargoes would be liable to confiscation without indemnification, whereas under the reprisals proclamation detained cargoes are to be restored to neutral owners.

This, however, is a point of minor importance. The main thing is that Great Britain has now an assurance as absolute as the efficiency of its navy can make it that the export of wool from the United States to Germany is an impossibility, and that to permit the purchase of British colonial merinos by American users will no longer be "pouring wool into a sieve," as a Boston writer expressed it, having grasped the British standpoint with the most absolute precision. If this is so, it is natural and reasonable to think that the British government will, in future, be less particular as to the guarantees exacted against the reexportation of wool shipped to America. In fact, no one would be surprised to learn that the declaration of wool as contraband was made purposely to get over the difficulties that have arisen in connection with the textile alliance scheme, and it is fully expected by the trade that licenses will shortly be obtainable with far less difficulty than heretofore.

At the same time, it may be taken for granted that the system of export under license will be kept in force, for as was made clear to the textile alliance in the letter in which the British Board of Trade accepted their proposed arrangement, permission to export wool will always be subject to the necessities of British users, and if, at any time, the supplies of the home trade should run short, the granting of export licenses would be immediately suspended. There is, however, little fear of a shortage of merinos during the next six months, for Australian and Cape wool is piling up in London at a greater rate than British machinery can possibly use it, and there are in Australia at least 500,000 bales more than at this time last year waiting to be shipped. Therefore, in spite of the statements made from time to time, by not very well-informed people, that British manufacturers will this year be able to consume the whole of the Australian clip of over 2,000,000 bales, the surplus available for other countries will probably be found ample for all their needs. An interesting report is current in Bradford to the effect that the French government is on the point of buying large quantities of wool. If true, this may be taken as an indication of confidence in the speedy expulsion of the Germans from the north of France, and the intention of the French government to resume in the Roubaix-Tourcoing district the manufacture of clothing for its armies.

A further consequence of the listing of wool as contraband is that it will be impossible for Germany to secure the shipment of wool bought in South America. This should mean the setting free of a considerable quantity of much-needed crossbreds for the United States. It is not likely that German buyers will hold wools which cannot be shipped, and if they are offered for resale British users will be unable to buy them, because to do so would be trading with the enemy, but for American buyers there is no such bar.

On the opening day of the March sales in London good merinos were reported unchanged, as compared with the closing rates of the previous sales, but inferior wools were par to 5 per cent cheaper.

AMERICAN ZINC, LEAD & SMELTING ANNUAL REPORT

The annual report of the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company for the 1914 calendar year shows operating profit of $77,692, against a loss of $169,074 in 1913.

The earnings statement of the company and its subsidiaries follows:

	1914	1913
Profits before int chgs	$186,157	*$91,656
Int on bonds and notes less int on bank dep	77,692	77,417
Net profits	108,465	*169,074
Dividends	....	85,600
Add to spec res fund for add & betterments	12,000	135,556
Bal carrier to surplus	65,692	*304,630

*Deficit.

MASON VALLEY MINES OPERATIONS

NEW YORK—Mason Valley Mines Company makes this report for year ended Dec. 31, last:

	1914	Decrease
Sales copper gold and silver	$1,708,801	$1,101,118
Cost of metal sold	1,608,094	918,550
Op profit	100,707	182,568
Other inc	5,607	*577
Tot income	106,313	181,990
Exp tax and int	146,588	27,160
Deficit	40,274	*160,338

*Increase.

RETAIL GROCERIES

Current retail grocery prices in Boston, which may vary according to locality, follow:

Flour—Bread flour, $9@9.50 bbl, $1.15 @1.20 bag; pastry, $8.25 bbl, $1.05 bag.

Butter—Print, 39@42c lb; tub, 37@40c lb.

Eggs—Fancy brown, 34@36c doz, fresh laid Maine and New Hampshire, 29@31c doz; fresh western firsts 23@25c doz.

Sugar—Granulated, 6½c per single lb, 6.20c per pound in 100-lb bags.

Beans—York state pea, 13c qt, $1.10 pk; medium pea, 14c qt, $1.10 pk; California, 14c qt, $1.10 pk; yellow eyes, 14c qt, $1.10 pk; red kidney, 15c qt, $1.25 pk.

Potatoes—Maine, 15c pk, 60c bu, $1.20 per 2-bu bag; selected, 30c pk, $1.10 bu.

Oranges—California navels, 25@40c doz; Florida, 25@40c; tangerines, 35c.

Strawberries—Southern, 40@50c box.

BOSTON REMOVES MINIMUMS

The committee of arrangements of the Boston stock exchange rules that on and after April 1 all minimum prices are removed.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Coal producers of West Virginia are seeking South American coal trade which heretofore has gone to England.

Corporate financing in March totaled $57,327,000, compared with $264,246,100 in February and $133,185,000 in March, 1914.

Incorporations in United States with a capital of $100,000 or over in March totaled $130,303,500, compared with $93,720,500 in February, and $131,737,000 in March a year ago.

Coastwise Transportation Company and Pocahontas Navigation Company of Boston have each ordered three steamers to cost $2,000,000, and to be built by New York Shipbuilding Company of Camden, N. J.

Erie railroad has issued specifications for 21,935 tons of section rails for rolling in April, May and June by Steel corporation mills. Export rail inquiries are pending for 200,000 tons, including Russian, French and Italian negotiations.

W. C. Foster, originator of the "compensatory dollar," says value of the dollar has now reached record low mark of 70.3 cents, compared with 73.3 cents a month ago, 81 cents during second half of 1914 and 85 cents during first half of 1914.

International Mercantile Marine Company will not pay interest on its 4½ per cent collateral bonds. Interest is due today. Under the indenture the company had six months' grace. Attorneys for the bondholders are expected to take formal steps next week for the appointment of a receiver.

Because New York city overtaxed Metropolitan Street Railway and its subsidiaries on franchises, it will have to refund to company $491,673. City is compelled to make this refund, because of a decision of court of appeals that the franchises were greatly overtaxed.

Trading in stocks on the New York stock exchange for March was most atcive of any month since last July. Largest single day's trading was 740,495 on March 31 and smallest was 122,117 on March 17. Bond dealings were the heaviest of any of the past 12 months. Largest single day's transactions were $4,328,000 on March 31, and smallest $1,750,000 on March 15.

ERIE BONDS APPROVED

ALBANY, N. Y.—After a hearing Wednesday the upstate public service commission approved the issue by the Erie Railroad Company of $1,000,000 of its general lien bonds.

DIVIDENDS

Tremont & Suffolk Mills declared dividend of $2, payable May 15 to stock of record May 1.

Washburn Wire Company is today paying regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on common stock.

Galena Signal Oil Company declared quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on preferred and 3 per cent on the common stock to stockholders of record Feb. 27.

The General Paper Company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable May 1.

The Southern New England Telephone Company declared regular quarterly dividend of $1.75, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

The International Paper Company declared regular quarterly dividend of ½ of 1 per cent on its preferred stock, payable April 15 to stock of record April 6.

Continental Paper Bag Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent each on its preferred and common stocks, payable today to holders of record today.

The Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on the preferred, payable April 30 to stock of record April 20.

The directors of the Lowell Electric Light Corporation have declared a quarterly dividend of $2 per share on the capital stock, payable May 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 17, 1915.

First National Bank of Chicago has declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent and an extra quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. First Trust & Savings Bank declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, equivalent to 1½ per cent quarterly on First National's stock, making annual dividend basis of the latter 22 per cent. Dividends are payable as of March 31.

The Reece Buttonhole Sewing Machine Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable April 15 to stock of record April 1. The International Buttonhole Sewing Machine Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable April 15 to stock of record April 1. The Reece Folding Machine Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable April 15 to stock of record April 1.

BANK OF ENGLAND WEEKLY REPORT

LONDON—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the changes:

		Increase
Total reserve	£37,144,000	*£4,389,000
Circulation	35,173,000	1,008,000
Bullion	53,868,000	*3,380,000
Other secs	140,003,000	13,404,000
Other deps	89,713,000	*3,367,000
Public deps	113,690,000	21,642,000
Government secs	44,606,000	*9,255,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 18.30 per cent compared with 22.40 last week, and compares with a decline from 43¾ to 41⅝ per cent in this week last year.

Clearings through London banks for the week £263,110,000 compared with £221,300,000 last week, and £389,473,000 last year.

CONTINUED EASY MONEY IS SEEN

CHICAGO—Vice-President Reynolds of the Continental & Commercial National Bank, predicts easy money all summer, but considerable disturbance in refinancing of foreign short-time loans when peace is restored. Business, especially retail business, all through the West is flat. Farmers are disposed to economize.

Vice-President Waldeck of the same bank, just back from New York, says bankers there continue a waiting attitude, but are not apprehensive if general business and markets continue a conservative course.

RAILWAY OPERATIONS MONTH OF JANUARY

WASHINGTON — The railway economics bureau, representing the railroads, in its monthly report today said total operating revenues for January were $214,196,786, a $17,006,859 decrease from January, 1914. Operating expenses decreased $16,307,796; net operating revenue $699,063; taxes $87.

LONDON METAL MARKET

LONDON—Spot tin at £168, off £3; futures £166, off £2 10s.; Straits £173, off £2. Saes, spot, 100 tons; futures 120. Copper, spot £69 7s. 6d., up 2s. 6d.; futures £70, up 2s. 6d.; electrolytic £76 5s., unchanged. Lead easier, £22 7s. 6d., off 2s. 6d. Spelter £43, off £1.

STOCK TRADING IMPROVES

NEW YORK—Trading in stock Wednesday totaled 737,475 shares, an increase of 55,360 shares over Tuesday and the heaviest five-hour day trading since the exchange reopened on Dec. 12. Trading in bonds of $4,306,500 was the heaviest since the exchange reopened.

RUMELY CO. SHARES ACTIVE

NEW YORK—Sudden activity in Rumely stock gave credence to the report that reorganization committee and receiver for the company had practically completed their plans for continuance of the company's business. At present plants are working at fair speed and business is satisfactory.

REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL

YOUNGSTOWN—Republic Iron & Steel Company has contracted with the H. Koppers Company of Pittsburgh for the erection of a battery of 92 by-product coke ovens at its plant at Lansingville. The estimated cost of the addition is $1,000,000.

UNITED STATES TRADE ABROAD MOUNTING FAST

Exports Increase to France, Great Britain, European Neutral Countries and Latin-America

WASHINGTON—Continued huge increases in American exports to France and Great Britain and the principal European neutrals were shown in an analysis of foreign trade for February, issued Wednesday by the department of commerce.

Improvement in trade condition in some of the Latin-American countries as they affect the United States, was reflected in the statement, which showed that exports to Brazil last month were worth $2,174,426, compared with $1,801,002 in January and $1,854,763 in February, 1914.

Exports to France last month amounted to $41,996,086, against $11,762,022 in February, 1914. Exports for the eight-month period ending in February were $184,240,099, against $120,901,892 in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

The United Kingdom received exports valued at $101,731,729 last month, compared with $49,522,876 in February, 1914. The eight-month period's exports were $537,128,120, against $39,735,128 in the preceding year.

Italy bought goods worth $26,668,492, compared with $5,052,957 in February, 1914.

Germany received American merchandise worth $4,920,426, as compared with $24,007,322 in February last year. In the eight-month period Germany's American imports were $262,204,443, against $28,577,371 for the same period ending last month.

Exports to European Russia totaled only $464,870 last February, against $2,159,261 for February, 1914.

UNDERWRITERS AND THE DRESDEN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—The disappearance of the Dresden has relieved Lloyds' underwriters of considerable anxiety regarding their war risk commitments in the Southern Pacific, for from first to last the cost of the vessel to the insurance community amounted to upwards of a quarter of a million sterling.

On the other hand, the elimination of the German raider cannot be said to have exercised very much effect upon war risk rates, which is easily understood when it is recognized that German cruisers and armed merchantmen ceased some time ago to be regarded as a serious source of trouble. The rates now being quoted in respect of war risks relate almost entirely to troubles arising from submarines, and the fact remains that at the present time, in home waters, merchants and cargo owners can obtain policies more cheaply at the government bureau than at Lloyds.

REDUCING TICKET OFFICE EXPENSES

MEMPHIS—Eight railroads entering Memphis have jointly leased for 10-years the ground floor of the Odd Fellows building at Main street and Court avenue, and will use the space for accommodation of a colony of city passenger ticket offices. All roads entering Memphis except the Southern will have offices in the building. Officials claim that under the colony system they will cut their yearly rental to less than one third.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, April 1)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Chicago—E. F. Carpenter of Guthman Carpenter & Telling; 166 Essex st.
Chicago—H Maselter of Montgomery Ward & Co.; 77 Summer st.
Havana, Cuba—G. Moraques; U. S.
Havana, Cuba—I. Vazques; U. S.
Knoxville, Tenn.—I. E. Dooley and W. R. Hilliard of Hennegar Doyle Shoe Co.; U. S.
New York—Juan Corbella; U. S.
New York—Mr. Smith of N. Fisher & Co.; 89 Bedford st.
Savannah, Ga.—W. L. Weil of Weil Shoe Co.; Essex.
Toledo—W. T. Bailey of The Ainsworth Shoe Co.; Brews.

LEATHER BUYERS

Binghamton, N. Y.—F. L. Rogers of Dunn & McCarthy; Essex.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

METAL PRICES IN LONDON

LONDON—Copper, spot, £69 7s 6d, up 2s 6d; futures £70, up 2s 6d. Electrolytic £76 5s, unchanged. Tin, spot, £168, off £3; futures £166, off £2 10s; straits £173, off £2; sales, spot, 100 tons; futures 120 tons. Lead, easier, £22 7s 6d, off 2s 6d. Spelter £43, off £1.

STATE BORROWS CHEAPLY

State Treasurer Burrill of Massachusetts has negotiated a temporary loan on behalf of the state, to mature in the middle of November, at 2¾ per cent. This is understood to be the lowest rate this year for notes of the municipal class. A few weeks ago the state borrowed $3,000,000 at 3 per cent.

TOTAL OF BONDS REGISTERED

The amount of bonds registered with the tax commissioner by Massachusetts investors had crossed the $25,000,000 mark Wednesday. The payment of a fee of $3 per $1000 renders the bonds exempt from tax one year.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

		Decrease
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN		
February—		
Oper revenue	$358,374	$50,169
Oper income	73,619	*12,881
From July 1—		
Oper revenue	3,159,373	557,704
Oper income	583,105	212,352
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS		
February—		
Railway oper revenue	$725,007	$181,950
Net revenue	203,580	63,796
Oper income	172,715	63,851
From July 1—		
Ry oper revenue	6,624,258	1,052,383
Net revenue	1,579,718	630,214
Oper income	1,331,281	634,651
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE		
February—		
Oper revenue	$454,555	$2,698
Net revenue	163,311	*118,309
From July 1—		
Oper revenue	4,517,611	447,745
Net revenue	1,147,979	65,602
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE MARIE		
February—		
Oper revenue	$1,215,529	$157,530
Oper expenses	914,954	46,604
Oper income	300,575	*204,134
From July 1—		
Oper revenue	12,745,111	533,350
Oper expenses	8,360,457	824,959
Oper income	4,384,654	*291,609
(Chicago Division)		
Oper revenue	$803,540	$7,138
Oper expenses	590,777	29,838
Oper revenue	212,763	*22,700
From July 1—		
Oper revenue	6,645,329	509,003
Oper expenses	4,920,063	284,728
Oper income	1,725,266	224,275
SEABOARD AIR LINE		
February—		
Gross	$1,763,624	$409,780
Net	424,027	181,082
From July 1—		
Gross	13,845,985	2,841,728
Net earns	3,181,110	1,241,451
MAINE CENTRAL		
February—		
Total ry oper revenue	$855,575	*$39,143
Total ry oper expenses	609,594	36,024
Net revenue	246,180	*75,168
Ry tax accruals	53,075	*946
Uncollec ry revenue	13	*13
Ry oper income	193,091	*74,207
MISSOURI PACIFIC		
February—		
Oper revenue	$4,327,161	*$69,239
Net revenue	1,028,670	65,001
Oper income	814,526	50,059
From July 1—		
Oper revenue	40,052,066	1,211,851
Net revenue	11,135,586	319,350
Oper income	9,425,482	423,181
PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM		
Lines East		
February—		
Total oper revenue	$15,969,515	$571,636
Total oper expenses	14,843,816	1,109,663
Ry oper income	1,125,698	538,026
From Jan. 1—		
Total oper revenue	33,028,564	2,193,716
Total oper expenses	30,534,890	2,455,108
Ry oper income	2,493,674	*261,392
Lines West		
February—		
Total oper revenue	$7,449,913	$349,341
Total oper expenses	6,748,653	794,702
Ry oper income	701,260	*445,360
From Jan. 1—		
Total oper revenue	15,214,309	1,523,047
Total oper expenses	13,214,309	1,187,756
Ry oper income	1,243,069	335,261
Lines East and West		
February—		
Total oper revenue	$23,419,429	$920,978
Total oper expenses	21,292,470	1,904,365
Ry oper income	1,826,958	*983,387
From Jan. 1—		
Total oper revenue	48,242,874	3,716,764
Total oper expenses	44,506,130	3,642,894
Ry oper income	3,736,743	73,869

*Increase.

ASTORIA LIGHT & POWER'S YEAR

NEW YORK—Public service commission report of operations of Astoria Light, Heat & Power Company for the year ended Dec. 31 compares:

	1914	1913
Oper revs	$6,020,045	$5,587,612
Net earns	1,765,370	1,694,164
Sur after charges	1,408,012	922,120
Dividends	450,000	...
Profit and loss surplus	2,188,359	1,824,552

WOOL PRICES HIGHER

Flock owners in the sheep producing districts of the West are contracting for wool of the coming shearing at as high as 27½ cents a pound, or 10 cents a pound more than last year's price. It means about 70 cents more for each fleece. There were over 36,000,000 sheep of shearing age in the United States on Jan. 1, 1915.

LONDON'S DISCOUNT MARKET HAS REVIVAL OF ACTIVITY

Rates Undergo Slight Rise All Around, but No Stringency in Funds Experienced — Bank of England Take Steps to Curtail Outside Supplies of Credit

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, March 19—The discount market has witnessed quite a revival of activity. Rates have undergone a rise of about 1 per cent all round. It must not be thought, however, that this upward movement has meant any appreciable stringency of money, for there is still an abundant supply, and it is not expected that any pressure is likely to be experienced. When the changed conditions began to be felt it was thought that the movement might be a somewhat drastic one, but later on in the week it became apparent that such anticipations were groundless, and quotations were inclined to ease. The upward tendency commenced at the end of last week, when it became evident that the Bank of England was about to take steps to curtail outside supplies of credit, and heavy borrowing by the central institution followed. It was not known what amount was lifted from the market in this way, nor is there indication in the weekly statement published yesterday, which would give more than a general idea of the sum. The pressure to sell bills has now lifted, and overnight arrangements are negotiated at 1 to 1½ per cent, and weekly and short periods round 1½. Two and three months' paper stands at a nominal 2¼, while four and six months' bills are 2½ to 2⅝ and 2¾ to 2⅞ respectively.

The weekly return issued by the Threadneedle street establishment shows more than usually heavy changes. "Other securities" at £115,749,996 is £11,260,021 less than last week. Owing to borrowings and recent payments to the government on war, loan and other accounts, "other deposits" has dropped £29,360,291 to £100,403,688. There will be further inroads on this total next week in respect of the payment of about £22,000,000 on account of the exchequer bonds, less £7,500,000 of maturing treasury bills. However, as the present level is still above the hundred million mark, no material effect is expected, and it is not possible for the government to keep funds off the market for long. Public deposits stand at £70,950,454 being £20,824,442 up over last week's total. The stock of coin and bullion is £411,704 down, and notes have returned from circulation to an amount of £230,830, so that there is a decrease in the reserve of £180,874. The ratio, however, is 1.11 per cent better at 25.58. The past week has witnessed some heavy bullion movements. There has been released at the bank £125,000 in sovereigns, and £1,503,000 in bars and foreign coin has arrived. There has been set aside on account of the Argentine £1,902,000, making a net efflux of the metal of £274,000. Since the publication of the weekly statement £563,000 in bars has arrived and £306,000 has been set aside for the Argentine.

The price of bar silver, which was steady early in the week, commenced to fall on Tuesday, and yesterday was ⅝d. lower at 23⅝. per ounce.

The weekly return of the London bankers' clearing house shows a falling off for the week ending March 17, as compared with the same period of 1914, of £111,609,000, the total for the week being £247,222,000. This represents a percentage decrease of 31 per cent.

Business on the royal exchange has been much of the same nature as in previous weeks. The continental rates have firmed up in England's favor, but New York has weakened against London, though the movements in most cases have not been heavy. Amsterdam, which stood a week ago at 12.04½-12.09½, has risen steadily each day to yesterday's level of 12.09-12.14. Paris has followed a similar course, though to a more pronounced extent, last week's level of 25.30 rising during the week to 25.38. Petrograd has fluctuated about ½ on either side of 114, but with the Scandinavian quotations, has been practically immobile. The New York rate has been the center of interest and has moved against London to a further extent, the quotation of a week ago standing yesterday at 4.80. The Brazilian figure showed some improvement yesterday at 13 9-16d. The quotation for Amsterdam cheques on Berlin came over at 51.75-52.25.

The stock markets have exhibited a hard tone with a lessening volume of business, due probably to the recent absorption process of the home railway dividend disbursements having now exhausted itself. Much satisfaction is expressed at the publication, with the treasury's consent of the revised list of official minimum prices. Consols now stand at 66½ much to every one's relief, and most of the other prices about which there were discussion, have been dealt with in like manner. The treasury also announce that no other alteration will be considered for a further three months. As regards prices, firmness has been more or less general as will have been gathered from the daily cabled reports appearing in these columns.

ASSENTS TO NEW CAPITAL ISSUE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—The directors of the Great Central Railway Company have received the treasury's consent to their application to issue £750,000 3½ per cent second debenture stock which it is proposed should be raised as redeemable stock under the powers contained in their bill for this session, which recently passed as an unopposed bill through the House of Commons.

Through their consent the treasury enable the company to issue the new stock as soon as the bill has passed through the House of Lords and received the royal assent.

EXPORT OIL PRICES CUT

NEW YORK—The Standard Oil Company of New York announces a cut of 10 points in all grades of refined oil for export. Taken with a cut of 15 points Wednesday this makes a decline of 25 points in two days.

TAMARACK MINE TO REOPEN

CALUMET, Mich.—Tamarack mine, which was closed during the strike of 1913, will open April 1 with 500 men, it is announced here.

$50,000,000

French Republic One-Year 5% Loan

Dated April 1, 1915 — *Due April 1, 1916*

Interest payable October 1, 1915 and April 1, 1916

Issued in denomination of $1,000
Payable in dollars in New York or, at the option of the holder,
in francs in Paris, at the rate of 5.18⅛

The memorandum on this matter, passed between the French Republic and ourselves, contains the following points:

The obligation represented by these Bonds, and all payments in discharge thereof, are and shall be exempt from all present and future French taxes, including any income tax.

Payment of interest on these Bonds and payment of the principal thereof shall be made in time of war as well as of peace, without consideration of the holder's nationality being that of a friendly or hostile state, and without proof being required in that regard.

The proceeds of the sale of these Bonds will be expended only for purchases made by the French Republic in this Country.

HAVING RECEIVED APPLICATIONS FOR A LARGE PART OF THIS ISSUE, WE OFFER THE BALANCE, SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE, AT 99½ AND INTEREST, YIELDING SLIGHTLY OVER 5½ PER CENT.

Definitive bonds will be ready for delivery on April 5th

J. P. MORGAN & CO

NATIONAL CITY BANK — FIRST NATIONAL BANK

New York, April 1, 1915.

Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

BROWN EXPECTS A HARD-BATTING VARSITY TEAM

Prospects of Turning Out a Championship Baseball Nine at Providence Institution Are Considered to Be Very Bright

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Brown varsity baseball squad is fast rounding into shape for the season, which opens April 7 with the Rhode Island State College aggregation playing in this city. The early season practise of the Brown team indicates that it will be a hard-batting squad, and well able to make a creditable showing.

Seven men on the team are veterans from last year's squad. Andrews will again be found on first base, with Captain Johnson at short stop. Babington, another veteran, is scheduled to occupy third base, and Dyke and Ormsbee will respectively play in left and center field. These, with Cram and Crowell, pitchers, complete the list of veterans.

Murray has made a favorable impression at second base and will in all probability start the season there on the regular team. Donovan, a new man on the squad, will do the major part of the catching work. He is to be assisted by Maguire, Fineberg and Cleveland, second string men, all of whom have been retained on the varsity squad for further trial.

The position in right field is as yet vacant. Jemail, Campbell, Waterman and the second string pitchers are candidates for the place and no decision has been reached. There is a possibility that Jemail will be chosen for the first game of the season.

Cram and Crowell, both of whom were pitchers last year, are again the mainstays of the staff this season. Flanders, Richards and Denison are candidates for the same position, and will probably be kept with the squad throughout the season to relieve the regular members. The schedule of games this year is a long one. It follows:

April 7, Rhode Island State College at Providence; 10, Providence International league team; 13, Boston National league team at Boston; 14, University of Maine at Providence; 17, Princeton at Providence; 21, New Hampshire State at Providence; 24, Yale at Providence; 28, Wesleyan at Providence.

May 1, Holy Cross at Providence; 5, Amherst at Amherst; 7, Dartmouth at Providence; 8, Tufts at Medford; 10, Dartmouth at Hanover; 12, Vermont at Providence; 15, Amherst at Providence; 19, Yale at New Haven; 22, Tufts at Providence; 26, Princeton at Princeton; 29, Harvard at Cambridge; 31, Harvard at Providence.

June 5, Chinese University at Providence; 9, Springfield Training School at Providence; 12, Holy Cross at Worcester; 16, Brown alumni at Providence.

LUND STROKING HARVARD EIGHT; HARWOOD NO. 4

Many Harvard undergraduates are today predicting that C. C. Lund, '16, will stroke the Harvard varsity crew in its big races this year following his return to that seat Wednesday from No. 4. Harwood, who took Lund's place at stroke was returned to No. 4. Coach Wray gave the first eight considerable practise in the new order, the men being boated as follows:

Stroke, Lund; 7, Cabot; 6, Parson; 5, J. W. Middendorf; 4, Harvard; 3, Stebbins; 2, Morgan; bow, Murray (captain); coxswain, Kreger.

Only seven men reported to Coach Paul Withington for single-scull practise Wednesday. Those who reported were: H. Amory '16, B. Carpenter '16, W. C. Paine '15, M. C. Patten '15, R. L. Putnam '15, W. L. Robinson '16 and G. F. Talbot '16.

MINOR LEAGUE RELEASES GIVEN

AUBURN, N. Y. — Secretary J. H. Farrell of the National Association of Profesional Baseball Leagues has given out the following releases in minor league clubs:

Released by purchase—By Springfield, Mass., Walter C. Hammond to Cleveland, O.; by Providence, R. I., John J. Onslow to Buffalo, N. Y.; by Hartford, Conn., Roger Salmon, Fred Reiger and James Currey to Jersey City, N. J., and Maurice Kelliher to Springfield, Mass.; by New Haven, Conn., Hyda Barr to San Antonio, Texas; by New Britain, Conn., J. Eagen to New London, Conn.

CHICAGO AMERICANS WIN 7-2

PHOENIX, Ariz.—The Chicago Americans won from the Mesa, Ariz., baseball team by 7 to 2, Wednesday. The Mesa players made 13 hits off Jasper and Wolfgang. The Chicago Americans made nine hits.

POLO MATCHES HELD UP

SAN FRANCISCO—Unfavorable conditions for four days have made the polo fields so soggy that probably no more matches will be played for several days in the universal tournament of the Panama-Pacific exposition.

WOOLEY TO LEAD PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA—J. B. Wooley '16 has been elected captain of the University of Pennsylvania varsity wrestling team for next year. M. Doriaz, the champion heavyweight wrestler, declined to take the captaincy.

WASHINGTON AMERICANS WIN

WASHINGTON — The Washington Americans returned from their spring training trip Wednesday, and in their first game of the season on their own grounds won from Georgetown University, 15 to 5

CAPT. G. F. JOHNSON '16
Brown varsity baseball team

BOSTON RED SOX IN FINAL WORK AT HOT SPRINGS

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Manager Carrigan and his Boston American baseball players are planning to put in a hard practise session today as it will be the last practise of the year for the Red Sox players here. Tomorrow will find them starting out on their way North and all hands will be glad to move as weather conditions have not been very satisfactory here this spring. There has probably not been a year when the players have been able to get in as little training as this spring.

Victory again went to the Yannigans Wednesday, when they defeated the regulars by a score of 3 to 2 in a full nine-inning game. It was a great contest, with both sides showing some fast baseball. Only one error was made. Shore and Cooper did the pitching for the winners, while Foster and Mays were in the box for the regulars. The feature fielding was furnished by Captain Wagner, who played second for the Yannigans. It was the first nine-inning game Wagner had played in over a year and he accepted 11 chances without an error.

SCHOOLBOYS OUT FOR HARD DRILL

Taking advantage of the almost ideal conditions Wednesday afternoon, most of the high school and preparatory school baseball squads were out in force, and long, hard practise sessions were held. A game was played between the Dorchester high school first and second teams, and more than 50 players were given trials. Rindge technical school played the first and second teams against each other, while Mechanic Arts high school had a squad of over 40 men out.

The preparatory school candidates also showed up in fine form. Noble & Greenough, Volkmann and Roxbury Latin practised on their respective grounds, and the Country Day school candidates turned out for the second practise of the week. A squad of '40 candidates from Boston Latin went to the Columbus avenue playgrounds and practised the greater part of the afternoon.

NO VACATION FOR CORNELL EIGHTS

ITHACA—Three Cornell varsity crews and two freshman eights have been ordered by Coach Courtney to remain here through vacation. They will row twice a day in an effort to make up time lost because of unfavorable conditions. Courtney has also started a training table with the members of the first two crews. These eights follow:

No. 1—Bow, Terriberry; 2, Bird; 3, Worn; 4, Andrus; 5, Moir; 6, Cushing; 7, Welles; stroke, Colyer.

No. 2—Bow, Morgan; 2, Ellms; 3, Farrow; 4, Calder; 5, Lund; 6, Stahl; 7, O'Brien; stroke, Brooks.

PITTSBURGH LEAVES TODAY

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—The final game of the training camp between the Pittsburgh regulars and Yannigans Wednesday ended in a tie at the end of 10 innings, 3 to 3. The teams leave here today, the regulars going to New Orleans and the Yannigans to Nashville.

MR. GAFFNEY LEAVES TONIGHT

President Gaffney of the Boston Nationals plans to leave Boston this evening for New York where he will spend the week end. It was announced at the Red Sox headquarters this afternoon that a second application for world's series tickets for 1915 had been received.

PRINCETON ELECTS FRANTZ

PRINCETON—A. M. Frantz '16 of Duluth, Minn., has been elected captain of the Princeton University wrestling team for next winter. He has been one of the best wrestlers on the Princeton teams of the past two years.

FOUR TEAMS REMAIN IN THE ENGLISH CUP SEMI-FINALS

Chelsea, Bolton Wanderers, Sheffield United and Everton Are Association Football Teams Which Qualified to Play for the Places in the Final Round of Play

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—One of the four following teams will win the English cup, Chelsea, Bolton Wanderers, Sheffield United and Everton, for these are the only teams that have succeeded in reaching the semi-final stage. Three of the teams represent Lancashire and Yorkshire, so that Chelsea may be regarded as defending the south against the onslaught from the north. Chelsea and Bolton Wanderers have never been the holders, but whereas Chelsea have never even taken part in the final, the Wanderers have twice been defeated only at the final stage, Notts County beating them and winning the cup in 1893-4 by 4 goals to 1, and Manchester City performing the same feat in 1903-4, by 1 goal to 0. In 1905-6 Everton won the cup, beating Newcastle United in the final by 1 goal to 0, and in the following year they were beaten in the final by Sheffield Wednesday by 2 goals to 1. One has to go back, however, to 1900-1 and 1901-2 to find Sheffield United in the final stages of the competition, Tottenham Hotspur beating them in the former year in the final by 3 goals to 1 after a draw, while in 1901-2 after a draw, the United beat Southampton by 2 goals to 1.

The replayed fourth-round cup ties were Chelsea versus Newcastle United, and Sheffield United versus Oldham Athletic. In the former match an extra-half hour was played, and Chelsea finally won by 1 goal to 0. Ford scored for the London club. In general the match was an exception to the usual run of cup-ties, for though played with considerable determination, technical skill and not force was relied on by both sides. Chelsea had a rearranged halfback line owing to the absence of Abrams, and Newcastle United were without one of their best players in Hibbert. Altogether this was an evenly contested match.

In the other replayed cup-tie, the play was only fair, from the strict football point of view, but Sheffield United, who occupy a moderate place in the first division of the English League, were well worth their 3 goals to 0 victory over Oldham Athletic, who still appear most likely to be champions of the division. Sheffield United played a swift open game, passing the ball well out and forward and giving the wings every opportunity to distinguish themselves. Oldham, on the other hand, went in for close passing between the inside forwards and were very unsuccessful in carrying through this policy.

Sheffield Wednesday retained the leadership pro tem of the first division of the English league, as a result of the play on March 13. They were themselves beaten by Sunderland, 3 goals to 1, but as Manchester City lost also to Liverpool, 3 goals to 2, and Everton were beaten by Blackburn Rovers, 2 goals to 1, Sheffield did not disappear from the top of the table.

The more striking results besides those mentioned were Bradford's victory by 5 goals to 1 over Tottenham Hotspur and Aston Villa's surprisingly big victory over Middlesbrough by 5 goals to 0. In all these matches the home team won.

In the second division of the league, Birmingham are losing their chance of disputing the supremacy of Derby County. They fell somewhat on the table owing to preoccupation with cup-ties, but they had several matches in hand and seemed likely to make an early return to at least second place on the table. However, two defeats in one week, by Barnsley, 2 goals to 1, and by the Arsenal, 1 goal to 0, leaving them in the same position, relatively to games played, as Preston North End who, by defeating Fulham, 2 goals to 0, made their position more secure. It would not be surprising, as teams are playing at present, to find the two deposed clubs of last season, Derby County and Preston, return to the first division. Derby beat Lincoln City by 3 goals to 0, a result following closely on Hull City's victory over Lincoln City earlier in the week by 6 goals to 1.

In the Southern League Watford all but lost their match with Northampton on the latter's ground, the final score being 1 goal all. Norwich City, fresh from cup-ties, were beaten by Croydon Common by 4 goals to 1. This was Croydon's second victory of the week, their first being at the expense of Crystal Palace by 5 goals to 1. Reading defeated West Ham United 3 goals to 1 and Cardiff City fell to Queen's Park Rangers, 3 goals to 0.

The following tables show the positions of the leading teams up to and including March 13:

ENGLISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals F.	A.	P.
Shef Wednesday..	30	13	7	10	55	43	36
Blackburn Rovers	30	14	9	7	66	48	35
Oldham Athletic..	27	13	5	9	59	43	35
Manchester City..	29	13	7	9	37	29	35
Everton	28	13	8	7	54	33	33
W. Bromwich Alb.	29	12	9	8	37	30	33
Sunderland	30	15	12	3	37	60	33
Sheffield United..	27	11	7	9	33	26	31
Bradford City....	28	9	7	12	44	35	30
Bradford	27	13	10	4	46	50	30
Middlesbrough ...	29	10	10	9	47	58	29
Aston Villa	29	10	11	8	47	58	28
Burnley	29	11	13	5	45	42	27
Liverpool	29	9	12	8	40	50	26
Bolton Wanderers	29	9	15	5	55	67	23
Manchester Un...	28	6	12	10	36	44	22
Chelsea	27	5	10	12	35	44	22
Notts County....	30	6	14	10	33	48	22
Newcastle United.	26	7	13	6	33	38	20
Tot'nham Hotspur	29	6	15	8	45	72	20

ENGLISH LEAGUE—SECOND DIVISION

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals F.	A.	P.
Derby County....	30	19	6	5	64	29	43
Preston N. E....	30	15	7	8	49	38	38
Arsenal	30	16	10	4	57	33	36
Barnsley	30	17	11	2	40	43	36
Birmingham	28	15	9	4	53	28	34
Stockport County.	30	14	11	5	43	42	33
Bury	30	12	11	7	40	45	31
Clapton Orient....	30	12	11	7	37	38	31
Huddersfield T'n.	28	13	12	3	44	34	29
Bristol City	29	12	12	5	51	43	29
Wolverhampton W	29	12	12	5	54	49	29
Leeds City	30	12	14	4	55	45	28
Hull City	25	12	9	4	45	39	28
Lincoln City	29	10	12	7	36	46	27
Blackpool	30	11	15	4	39	49	26
Nottingham For..	31	9	14	8	39	60	26
Fulham	28	10	13	5	37	36	25
Grimsby Town...	29	8	15	6	37	60	22
Leicester Fosse...	29	7	18	4	32	69	18
Glossop	29	5	19	5	24	64	15

SOUTHERN LEAGUE

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals F.	A.	P.
Watford	28	15	5	8	49	28	38
Reading	30	15	8	7	54	39	37
West Ham United	30	15	8	7	47	39	37
Cardiff City	30	16	11	3	55	30	35
Millwall Athletic.	28	13	7	8	36	28	34
Southampton	28	15	10	3	55	54	33
Exeter City	30	13	11	6	44	32	32
Swindon Town ..	30	11	8	10	55	43	32
Portsmouth	30	13	11	6	44	38	32
Northampton	28	11	7	10	39	37	32
Brighton & Hove.	28	13	10	5	36	35	31
Queen's Pk Ran..	28	9	9	10	41	39	28
Crystal Palace....	29	9	12	8	35	44	26
Plymouth Argyle.	29	6	10	13	43	45	25
Luton Town....	29	9	13	7	45	56	25
Norwich City	27	7	10	10	40	44	24
Croydon Common.	30	7	16	7	41	54	21
Southend United..	29	7	15	7	30	44	21
Bristol Rovers....	28	9	17	2	42	64	20
Gillingham	30	4	19	7	30	66	15

YALE OARSMEN PRACTISE HARD AT PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA—Some hard practise work has been mapped out for the Yale and Pennsylvania varsity oarsmen who are to meet here Saturday in the opening intercollegiate boat race of 1915. Yale's varsity and junior crews arrived here early Wednesday morning and lost no time in starting preparation for their races. Within three hours after their arrival Coach Guy Nickalls had his men on the Schuylkill. The Elis went up the river as far as the Columbia avenue bridge and then came back at a good pace. They are quartered at the Undine Barge Club.

Late in the afternoon the Yale eights went over the course again. The Pennsylvania eights did not go out on the water in the morning because their vacation did not start until noon. They went out, however, late in the afternoon and beginning today will row twice daily.

Coach Vivian Nickalls of the Pennsylvania crews has turned over his coaching launch to his brother, Guy Nickalls, the Yale instructor.

It is announced that the junior race will be rowed first. It will start at 4 o'clock and will be over the regular Henley course of a mile and five sixteenths, finishing at the Columbia avenue bridge. The varsity race will be rowed at 4:30 o'clock.

VERMONT LOSES LAST GAME

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The University of Vermont lost to C. U., 9 to 8, Wednesday. It was the Vermonters' last game of the southern trip. The game went 10 innings and was won when Rogers singled with the bases full and two out.

CORNELL OPENS LACROSSE

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—The Cornell varsity lacrosse team opens its season of 1915 this afternoon when it meets the Annapolis academy team. A hard contest is expected.

HARVARD NAMES PITCHER R. B. FRYE ACTING CAPTAIN

Followers of Harvard varsity baseball are today much pleased over the announcement made Wednesday evening that R. B. Frye '15, pitcher and outfielder on the varsity nines of 1913 and 1914, had been selected acting captain of this year's nine during the absence of Capt. R. R. Ayres.

It is expected that Captain Ayres will not join the team until some time about the first of May, and in the mean time Frye will be in charge of the playing.

Coach Sexton is devoting considerable attention to the filling of third base, the place made vacant by the absence of Captain Ayres. In practise Wednesday he tried H. R. Hardwick, the outfielder, in that position, and he showed up fairly well.

REVISED DATES FOR COLUMBIA

NEW YORK—A revised schedule for the Columbia University lawn tennis team has been announced. By the new list the Blue and White players will have their first tryout in a match with the seventh regiment at South field on April 10. The other matches arranged for are as follows:

April 16, C. C. N. Y. at South field; 17, New York University at South field; 21, Fordham at South field; 30, Brooklyn College at South field.

May 1, Williams at South field; 5, Princeton at South field; 8, Lehigh at South Bethlehem; 8, Lehigh at South Bethlehem; 12, Yale at New Haven.

HARVARD TO MEET YALE MAY 8

Harvard will play a lacrosse game with Yale on May 8 at New Haven. The Canadian sport has just been started at New Haven with the backing of Captain Nightingale of Harvard, who went down to talk at a meeting of Yale students interested in the sport and to coach in the first practise.

MICHIGAN WILL COMPETE AGAIN AFTER 10 YEARS

Wolverines to Be Represented in Central A. A. U. Championship Indoor Track and Field Meet at Evanston on Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO—For the first time in 10 years the University of Michigan will be seen in action on the athletic field with members of the Western Conference with which it broke after the memorable 2-0 football game in 1905, the occasion being the Central A. A. U. indoor track and field championships Saturday evening. The games will be held at Patten gymnasium, Northwestern University, under the auspices of the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago.

Half a dozen universities will be represented, Chicago, Illinois, Wisconsin, Northwestern and Iowa of the conference and Notre Dame and Michigan from without. Not all of these will have full teams and some will not have their best men, so that the collegiate competition will not be altogether convincing of the abilities of the various institutions. Illinois for instance is sending up mostly men who are ineligible for the varsity and so not taking the long trip to the coast with the regular team. But Michigan will have in her best, it is reported, and so will Northwestern, while Chicago will probably put forward some of her first men. Notre Dame is expected to throw its best team into the field.

The real fight for the championship will lie between the Chicago Athletic Association and the Illinois Athletic Club, the rival athletic bodies of Chicago. Each has put in at least 50 entrants, gathered from the foremost athletes in the West. The meet will be the season's biggest for this section of the country. Eight states are represented in the Central Association of the A. A. U. The entries run near the 200 mark. Outside of these are a number from high schools for special high school events.

Among the universities Michigan will in all probability get the most points, according to Coach Wilson of the I. A. C. He figures the athletic clubs for first and second, Michigan third and Chicago and Northwestern competing for fourth place. Competition between the I. A. C. and the C. A. A. this year is especially strong, as this is Coach Wilson's last appearance as director of the I. A. C. team and his men are hoping to wind up his career in Chicago with a victory.

Among the Michigan athletes who have been entered are O'Brien in the dashes, Wilson with a pole vault mark of 12ft. 4in., Corbin who does the high and low hurdles and in the high jump has gone 6ft.. Hoffer who has run the half mile outdoors in 1m. 58s. and Carlson, a good miler.

Notre Dame has in Waage a man doing the half mile under 2m. and 4m. 28s. in the mile; Hanahan, 51s. in the quarter mile; Backmann, strong in the shot put, McDonald, a fine half miler, and Hardy, who has won his short dash races this year from Michigan, Wisconsin and the I. A. C.

Chicago possesses in Dismond, the best quarter miler in this part of the country, in the estimation of Coach Wilson. The Maroons have a strong relay team also, and for this event, be it noted, the C. A. A. will run two teams. The I. A. C. has two entered but expects to use only one. Knight of Chicago in the short dashes ought to win. In the conference he took two heats and the finals in the 50-yard dash in 5 2-5s., world's record time.

Northwestern holds through Captain Osborne the gymnasium track record for the half mile, 2m. 2-5s. It has some fine high jumpers and a good shot putter. Iowa is sending a hurdler.

The usual assemblage of talent will be presented by the athletic clubs. J. G. Loomis of the C. A. A. is a fine sprinter and high jumper and a fair low hurdler. He won all of these events from I. A. C. men in a meet Saturday night. R. L. Sanders, a former University of Illinois man, is a splendid quarter-miler. Phelps, formerly of Purdue, and Murphy of Illinois, are in the pole vault. Kanzler, formerly of Cornell, is a first class shot putter. He won his event last Saturday. The Marceau brothers, who made good records at Dartmouth, are good in the mile and half mile. H. Irons is strong in the runs and Harvey Blair did well last Saturday, winning the 300-yard run.

The I. A. C. will put into the field Captain Burgess in the high and low hurdles. He won the high and took second to Loomis in the low hurdles a week ago. In the mile and two-mile Joie Ray, winner of both of these events last Saturday, and Cameron, his running mate, will appear. Former Captain Kohler of the University of Michigan will be seen in the pole vault with Kenourek, who holds the Notre Dame and Coliseum records at 12ft. 3in. Sergeant, formerly of the University of Michigan, and Asche, champion and record holder of the Philippines, will enter the high jump, and O'Donnell, former track captain of the I. A. C., will be entered in the half-mile.

A feature of the high school events will be the appearance of Solomon Butler of Rock Island, it is announced. Butler single handed won for his institution over all the other high schools in the big interscolastic meet at Northwestern last Saturday.

NAME DATE FOR SCHOOL REGATTA ON THE CHARLES

According to the present plans of the executive committee of the Schoolboy Rowing Association, the annual regatta will be held on the afternoon of Saturday, May 29, in connection with the Harvard class races. The races will be held on the Charles river, where the organization has in former years held the events the last Friday in May. However, before the date can be definitely set, a meeting of the association will have to be held, and the opinion of the school crew officials will have to be heard.

Four-oared crews from Roxbury Latin and Noble & Greenough were on the river Wednesday afternoon, and both schools showed good form for the hour or more they practised. Stone school also had her first crew out, and one change was made, when Walter Kidder, the former Dorchester high school oarsman was tried at No. 5.

Browne & Nichols had the first and second crews out for a long workout, and changes were made in both boats. Coach Arthur Johnson had Johnson, No. 2, and Brackett, stroke, change seats in the first boat, and later Brackett rowed No. 2 in the second boat. The boys were on the water a little more than five hours.

MAJ. F. H. BRIGGS NAMES OFFICERS

Maj. F. H. Briggs, referee of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association track and field championship meet to be held on the new Technology field May 21 and 22, has appointed the following men as his chief assistants:

A. E. Hopkins, chief field judge; B. B. Osthues, clerk of course; H. V. McGrath, starter; G. V. Brown, scorer; G. B. Billings, chief inspector; H. A. Keith, chief marshal; J. J. Hallahan, announcer; M. E. Webb, Jr., official reporter; Dr. H. Arnold Rockwell, medical director. D. B. Webster of M. I. T. will act as director of the meet.

YET TO QUALIFY AT PINEHURST

PINEHURST, N. C.—The second 36 holes of the qualification round of the annual United North and South golf tournament are scheduled to be played here today, weather permitting. Originally scheduled for Tuesday, they were postponed until Wednesday, when they had to be postponed again. The original plan called for six divisions of players, but it now looks as if there would be 10.

COLUMBIA TO SWIM YALE

NEW YORK—Yale and Columbia are scheduled to meet in the tank of the New York Athletic Club this evening in a dual swimming meet. This is one of the post-season series arranged for to dissolve the tie for the championship of the Intercollegiate Swimming League.

KAUFF SIGNS FOR THREE YEARS

BROWNS WELLS, Miss.—Benjamin Kauff, the leading batter of the Federal league, has signed a three-year contract with the Brooklyn Federals. Although it was not stated what the figures were, it was said he was to receive the highest salary on the club's payroll.

SAVANNAH BEATS ATHLETICS

SAVANNAH, Ga.—The Savannah club defeated Capt. Harry Davis' squad of the Athletics, 4 to 3, Wednesday, the game going 11 innings. Bressler, Pennock and Sherman each took a turn at the pitching, but none of them showed much form.

SEYMOURS WIN AT LAST

MARLIN, Tex.—Intense interest attended the game between the Seymours and the Devlins Wednesday and the first named section of the New York Giants beat the others 10 to 7. It was the first triumph in four games for the Seymours.

YALE OPENS BASEBALL SEASON

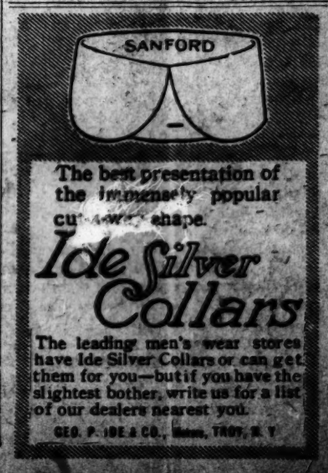
WASHINGTON—Yale's varsity baseball team opens its championship season of 1915 here this afternoon when the Elis cross bats with the Georgetown University nine.

DETROIT BEATS NEW ORLEANS

JACKSON, Miss.—The Detroit Americans defeated the New Orleans Southern Association club, 3 to 1, here Wednesday.

AMHERST BEATS NORTH CAROLINA

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Amherst won its first game of the season Wednesday, defeating the University of North Carolina, 3 to 1.



MISS PYLE WINS WOMEN'S FENCING CHAMPIONSHIP

Philadelphia Expert Takes National Foils Title in New York —Goes Through Four Bouts Without Meeting a Defeat

NEW YORK—Miss Jessie Pyle of the Physical Training Institute at Philadelphia won the women's national championship with the foils Wednesday night at the Fencers Club of New York, going through four bouts without a single defeat being scored against her and wresting the honors from Miss Margaret Stimson of the home club, who won the title in 1914.

Miss Edith Evans, runner-up for the junior title in 1914, was the winner of the second medal, and Miss Dorothea Samuels, the present junior champion, took third prize. Miss Evans lost one bout and Miss Samuels was twice defeated. Miss Edith Bradley finished in fourth position, with a single victory, and Miss Stimson, the lone representative from New York, lost every bout she engaged in.

The showing made by Miss Stimson was one of the surprises of the night. It was not until her final bout of the evening with Pyle that she even approached her last season's form with the blade. This bout was a splendid engagement and the weapons clashed prettily before Miss Pyle won by a score of 5 touches to 3. The new champion's attack was too strong for Miss Stimson, and broke down her guard.

Miss Pyle had not figured prominently in national competition until last night, but she went through her field with the coolness and skill of a veteran. It remained for Miss Evans to give Miss Pyle her hardest struggle, and the play of the foils between these two was thrilling.

Miss Evans defeated all her other opponents without much trouble, and her work showed a distinct improvement over that of last year. Her attack was made with ardor and her defense proved a riddle to all except Miss Pyle.

The summaries follow:

Miss Jessie Pyle won from Miss M. Stimson, 5—3; Miss Samuels, 5—2; Miss Bradley, 5—3; Miss Evans, 5—3. Total, won 4 bouts, lost 0.

Miss Edith Evans won from Miss Stimson, 5—1; Miss Samuels, 5—4; Miss Bradley, 5—3. Total, won 3 bouts, lost 1.

Miss Dorothea Samuels won from Miss Stimson, 5—3; Miss Bradley, 5—1. Total won 2 bouts, lost 2.

Miss Edith Bradley won from Miss Stimson. Total, won 1 bout, lost 3.

Miss Margaret Stimson lost 4 bouts. Total, won 0, lost 4.

BRAVES TO MEET CLEVELAND A. A.

MACON, Ga.—Unless an extra game is arranged for tomorrow afternoon the Boston Nationals will play their last baseball game of the training season here this afternoon when they meet the Cleveland American Association team. It will be the second time these teams have met in succeeding days, the Braves winning the contest of Wednesday by a score of 5 to 0.

The game went nine innings and there never appeared to be any question as to which team would win. Boston made only five hits to six made by Cleveland, but those made by the Braves counted for runs. Strand and Luque pitched for the winners while Dillinger and Carter pitched for Cleveland.

MOORE WINS BILLIARD TITLE

CHICAGO—George Moore of New York overcame a 13-point lead Wednesday night and defeated William Huey of Chicago, 50 to 47, for the three-cushion billiard championship of the world. Moore went out in 91 innings.

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THE HOME FORUM

"THOU HAST NO ENEMIES"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JESUS' teaching, "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you," established a rule which so transcends humanity's usual inclination and experience as to seem wholly impracticable. Every doctrine propounded by this great Teacher had to do, however, with spiritual law and its operation in individual consciousness, which disencumbers that consciousness of all that is unlike God, and reveals the spiritual man in God's likeness. His very next words indeed explain why it becomes necessary to love so-called enemies: "That ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven." That ye may in other words approximate more nearly to the real man made in God's image and likeness, who is the conscious, intelligent reflection of the divine, universal Love that "maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth the rain on the just and on the unjust." It is a scientific impossibility for a mortal to be man, for the mortal may be loving only when it seems pleasant to the human senses to love, and hating when, to these same senses, certain persons appear to merit nothing better than hate, while man reflects divine Principle, Love, reflects infinite Mind, which includes no evil or enmity and so has no enemies.

Understanding this a man sees that the one arena where human salvation from all error is to be accomplished is precisely within the individual consciousness. There the one God is to be worshiped and acknowledged as the only Mind, power, presence, Life. There every thought must be brought into obedience to Christ, Truth. There must be determined the demarcation between God's ideas and the illusive appearances of material sense. There indeed shall spiritual understanding triumph over every belief of enmity. "The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms," declares the Word; though bitter may seem the mental conflict between the spiritual evidence of good and the false material belief in evil, the assurance continues, "he shall thrust out the enemy from before thee; and shall say, Destroy them."

Absolute triumph over all sense of enmity, over all that is hostile to progress, prosperity, happiness, predicates an understanding of the Science of Mind, an understanding of God and of man's relation to Him. It necessitates also a knowledge of the nature and modes of the so-called enemy, a knowledge that evil is a false belief rather than a person. Christian Science has thus inaugurated what seems to the material senses a wholly revolutionary method in the matter of overcoming enemies. The old materially aggressive or self-protective methods are brushed aside as working only to one's own hurt, and as being therefore worse than useless. The battle becomes just the work—nothing more, nothing less—of purging the individual consciousness of every shred of belief that evil has any power either as a person or as an event, injuriously to affect the man who is beginning to understand man's real being, hinder his progress, destroy anything real that belongs to him, or to interrupt the flow of spiritual good which his new-born understanding discerns. This expulsion of belief in evil step by step from individual thought is indeed rightly to worship the one infinite God. It enhances the realization that the unity of good cannot be violated. To rise thus into spiritual consciousness where material sense no longer remains to declare its hostilities is to overcome enmity in the only scientific way. "'Love thine enemies'" Mrs. Eddy writes on page 9 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "is identical with 'Thou hast no enemies.'"

The salutary effect upon the individual consciousness of loving enemies in Jesus' way is incalculable. Had the Nazarene wavered one moment in his spiritual adherence to divine good as supreme, he would simply have fallen by his own admission that evil is real and has power. He loved: that is, he understood how to reflect that Mind which is Love continuously; therefore no seeming enmity could injure him for the simple reason that it could not arouse a response within. He allowed nothing to formulate within his own thought but spiritual concepts of good; he entertained no conceptions of enmity and had, in consequence, no enemy. On page 8 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy asks: "Who is thine enemy that thou shouldst love him? Is it a creature or a thing outside thine own creation? Can you see an enemy, except you first formulate this enemy and then look upon the object of your own conception?" and farther along she adds: "Simply count your enemy to be that which defiles, defaces, and dethrones the Christ-image that you should reflect."

There is absolutely no attack from without a man, no injury, oppression, or opposition which in itself can hinder that one from making his way out of the lie of materiality and so finding his high destiny of freedom, happiness, success. Evil is powerless to harm any one. Any apparent success of wicked intents or evil influence is due to the fact that the mortal who suffers the seeming attack believes in two powers equally strong, i. e., evil and good. The only protection a man has on the other hand, against entertaining false beliefs, and this is the all-important point, lies in his gaining the true Mind of the Christ. If, then, hatred and malice from without seem to strike at a man, shall he allow them to excite within him a response in kind? Shall his own thought absorb the sense of enmity by acknowledging it as a reality in another and then hating that other? This were to acquiesce in the very belief in evil, which vitiates an individual's consciousness through the delusion that evil is real, and is the only way in which the unity of good can, in belief, be set at naught. Mrs. Eddy has shown us that we have only one enemy and that one is our own belief that evil is real, that there are two powers, when really good alone is governing. To forgive an enemy is, then, simply to destroy one's sense of any error as real, so that divine Love may be seen unobstructedly occupying and controlling every thought. More precisely perhaps, overcoming enemies means evangelizing the human self. If suffering seems to result from the process of separating the good from the evil within, this merely emphasizes the fact that human warfare will cease only when self is wholly lost in infinite divine Love.

LETTERS OF HENRY VAUGHAN

"The biography of the noble poet who called himself Silurist, as it is to be gathered from the Lyte, Grosart, Chambers (Muses Library), and Bethany editions, would hardly fill a printed octavo page," says Louise Imogen Guiney writing in the Nation (New York) of some unpublished letters of Henry Vaughan shortly to be brought out; and she continues: "Vaughan is mentioned only in three books written by his contemporaries: by his friend and near neighbor Powell, an amiable, high-minded, obscure Welsh scholar, a forgotten but admirable writer of English; by the anonymous editor of 'Wits Recreations,' in the edition of 1650 and its successors; and by Anthony Wood in his 'Athenae,' where the statements are founded on facts communicated by Vaughan himself or by John Aubrey. He is mentioned by no other writer until the year 1821."

"Great accidental value, therefore, attaches to Vaughan's letters, now recovered to the number of eleven. Of these seven are in the Bodleian library, written in a beautiful clear hand, and in perfect preservation. The first hint of their existence reached the reading world in 1808, when Andrew Clark quoted three very short extracts from two of them, in editing the original manuscripts of John Aubrey's scrappy but fascinating 'Brief Lives.' Of the eleven letters nothing else has appeared in print."

Miss Guiney, at the close of a carefully prepared gloss running through two numbers of the Nation, says in conclusion: "There is no lover of Vaughan's who will not wish that these recovered documents of 1673-1694 had been of a more intimate nature, or had yielded us even one lyric stanza like those which have come to their full inheritance of appreciation within the last twenty years. By far the greater part of Vaughan's work was done before the Restoration."

"In default of more song, we may be grateful for any deepening of our acquaintance with one so mysteriously attractive about whom practically nothing has hitherto been known. Elliptical, impersonal, incidental as are these letters to Aubrey and Wood and others, and in their nature almost merely bibliographical, they bear out, so far as they go, our best conceptions of Henry Vaughan, and show us glimpses of a character equal to his genius. They even tell us more of their writer than we know of any Jacobean or Caroline poet except Donne, Herbert, and Milton."

Nationality and Universality

Nationality is a good thing to a certain extent, but universality is better. All that is best in great poets of all countries is not what is national in them, but what is universal. Their roots are in their native soil; but their branches wave in the unpatriotic air that speaks the same language to all men, and their leaves shine with the illimitable light that pervades all lands. —Longfellow.

To Discover the Truth

The prime condition for discovering the Truth is to be free from all Prejudice.—Renan.

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ANDERSEN AND THORWALDSEN

Hans Christian Andersen, in "The Story of My Life," says:

"Hertz, together with Thorwaldsen, heard me read 'Agnete' and remarked that he had not well caught the whole poem, but had found the lyric passages very successful, and thought that what they at home called errors of form, were what the romance lost by being treated dramatically. Thorwaldsen did not say much but sat and listened attentively with a serious, thoughtful face as I read. When his look met mine he nodded kindly and cheerfully. He pressed my hand and praised the melody. 'It is so real Danish,' said he, 'and springs from the woods and the sea at home.'

"It was in May that I first became acquainted with Thorwaldsen. Many years before, when I had not long been in Copenhagen, and was walking through the streets as a poor boy, Thorwaldsen was there too. I knew that he was a distinguished man in art; I looked at him, I bowed; he went on, and then, suddenly turning around came back to me and said, 'Where have I seen you before? I think we know one another.' I replied, 'No, we do not know one another at all.'

"I now related this story to him in Rome; he smiled, pressed my hand and said, 'Yet we felt at that time that we should become good friends.' I read 'Agnete' to him; and that which delighted me in his judgment upon it was the assertion, 'It is just,' said he, 'as if I were walking at home in the woods, and heard the Danish lakes'; and then he kissed me."

Art Influence in California

In an article on "Art Influence in the West" (of the United States), Mary Austin observes, in the Century Magazine, that the characteristics of the landscape have been reflected in the architecture, sculpture and painting of every country. Applying this theory to California, she shows what may be expected to develop there, and notes first the striking color of the land. She says:

"It comes out, this lurking preference of the land for color, in that latest toy of the West, a world exposition. Whether or not they succeed in making it a bigger or a better or more interesting exposition, in one thing the West has satisfied the secret desire of its heart: it has made this exposition the richest dyed, the patterned splendor of all their acres of poppies, of lupines, of amber wheat, of rosy orchard, and of jade-tinted lakes. Beside a sea which runs from lion color to chrysoprase and sapphire blueness, they have laid down a building scheme which is as bright as an Indian blanket. This is the first communal expression of the kind on a scale large enough to take account of. Probably one would have to hark back to the days of Pompeii and the Greco-Roman splendor to find its like, and be safe in prophesying from it a more vivid burst of decorative art. That is to say, if there is anything in comparative influences, for the color of California is to the color of Italy as a rose is to its pressed remembrance in a book.

"Taking that good look at the West which is the first requisite to knowing what is to come from it, one is struck at once with the extraordinary definition of form in the landscape. The high mountain-edges deserve their specific name, Sierras—toothed, cutting edges. The foot-hills, even under thick chaparral, never lose their bold outlines; the pines upon the farthest ridges preserve their perfect spires; and the low, round-headed oaks, both the roble and the encina, have all been put into the landscape with the same brush. Farther south and east the buttes, squared to the sky-line, repeat the flat note of the mesas with insistence. One has, however, to turn square about face to the Old World for a moment, to understand just what this may mean in the final product of the West. One must recall that the glory of Gothic architecture comes of its being a sublimated memory of a forest, its clustered trunks, its crossing boughs, leaf-stained light and rare chiaroscuro, and that the Egyptian expressed the massiveness of natural stony outcrops and the relief of shadowy caves from the glare of the sun. Lands which have strongly accented features . . . are those which produce the lasting types of architecture, not only by the superior degree to which they stamp themselves upon the memory, but in the demands which they made for special ways of being lived in." Here in the West, says the writer, "the castellated mesas have produced the flat-roofed pueblo types of dwelling, which, mixed with the elements happily introduced by the Spanish missionaries, has become one of our most characteristic styles of domestic architecture. But the peculiar gift of the Southwest to a genuine American form is the one which takes its name from the Indian bungalow on which it is remotely based. In fact, it is very little like anything in India, and has much more kinship with the American Indian wickiup, both in its form and its adaptation to the exigencies of living. In other words, it is derived from the forms of life native to the land. Go up beyond Pasadena some day when the chaparral is in full leaf, and you will discover that the preferred type of dwelling repeats the characteristics of the encinal, with low, slightly pitched roofs and pillared entrances." "Southern California runs to encinal and bungalows as naturally as the North runs to sharp, sloping roofs and pointed firs. It is written in the Baedekers that the form of Milan's marble miracle" was taken from "the springing stalks of marsh grasses; but it is not said anywhere often enough," thinks the writer, that if an architect were "brought up in the California Tulares, amid all those miles and miles of thin, graceful reeds, breaking at the top into arching, airy inflorescence, he might easily touch the inspirational sources of Milan. It is all a question of looking four hundred years forward or four hundred years back.

"These two, then, must be thought of as affecting the final form of Western art—color and high simplicity of form combined with great intricacy of detail."

Thackeray, an American Boy, and a Daguerreotype

Henry James in "A Small Boy and Others" tells how his memory of Mr. Thackeray became bound up with the memory of a daguerreotype. "I repaired with my father on an August day to the great Broadway establishment of Mr. Brady," he says, "supreme in that then beautiful art, and it is my impression—the only point vague with me—that though we had come up by the Staten Island boat for the purpose, we were to keep the affair secret till the charming consequence should break, at home, upon my mother." He goes on to say that "still another remembrance" steals upon him which proves that the adventure was improvised. "Sharp again is my sense of not being so adequately dressed as I should have taken thought for had I foreseen my exposure; though the resources of my wardrobe as then constituted could have left me few alternatives. The main resource of a small New York boy in this line at that time was the little sheathlike jacket, tight to the body, closed at the neck and adorned in front with a single row of brass buttons—a garment of scant grace, assuredly, and compromised to my consciousness, above all, by a strange ironic light from an unforgotten source. It was but a short time before those days that the great Mr. Thackeray had come to America to lecture on 'The English Humorists,' and still present to me is the voice proceeding from my father's library, in which some glimpse of me hovering, at an opening of the door, in passage or on staircase, prompted him to the formidable words, 'Come here, little boy, and show me your extraordinary jacket!'

"My sense of my jacket became from that hour a heavy one—further enriched as my vision is by my shyness of posture before the seated, the celebrated visitor, who struck me, in the sunny light of the animated room, as enormously big, and who, though he laid on my shoulders the hand of benevolence, bent on my costume the spectacles of wonder. I was to know later on why he had been so amused, and why, after asking me if this were the common uniform of my age and class, he remarked that in England, if I were to go there, I should be addressed as 'Buttons.' It had been revealed to me thus in a flash that we were somehow 'queer,' and though never exactly crushed by it I became aware that I at least felt so as I stood with my head in Mr. Brady's vise. Beautiful most decidedly the lost art of the daguerreotype."

Wisdom

Wisdom is a spring which the more one drinks of it the more freely and flowingly it pours forth.—Silesius.

Macaulay's Individual Style

Macaulay's style, "unless when in some rare cases it was wrought up to palpable excess, no one attempted to criticise. It was felt to be a thing," writes Mr. Gladstone, "above the heads of common mortals." "However true it may be that Macaulay was a far more consummate workman in the manner than in the matter of his works, we do not doubt that the works contain, in multitudes, passages of high emotion and ennobling sentiment, just awards of praise and blame, and solid expositions of principle, social, moral, and constitutional. They are pervaded by a generous love of liberty; and their atmosphere is pure and bracing, their general aim and basis morally sound. Of the qualifications of this eulogy we have spoken, and have yet to speak. But we can speak of the style of the works with little qualification. We do not, indeed, venture to assert that his style ought to be imitated. Yet this is not because it was vicious, but because it was individual and incommunicable. It was one of those gifts, of which, when it had been conferred, Nature broke the mould. That it is the head of all literary styles we do not allege; but it is different from them all, and perhaps more different from them all than they are usually different from one another. We speak only of natural styles, of styles where the manner waits upon the matter, and not where an artificial structure has been reared either to hide or to make up for poverty of substance.

"It is paramount in the union of ease in movement with perspicuity of matter, of both with real splendor, and of all with immense rapidity, and striking force. From any other pen, such masses of ornament would be tawdry; with him they are only rich. As a model of art concealing art, the finest cabinet pictures of Holland are almost his only rivals. Like Pascal, he makes the heaviest subject light; like Burke, he embellishes the barrenest. When he walks over arid plains, the springs of milk and honey . . . seem to rise beneath his tread. The repast he serves is always sumptuous, but it seems to create an appetite proportioned to its abundance; for who has ever heard of the reader that was cloyed with Macaulay? In none, perhaps, of our prose writers are lessons, such as he gives, of truth and beauty, of virtue and freedom, so vividly associated with delight."

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Threave Castle, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, From the Southwest

Threave Castle stands on an island in the river Dee, two miles from Castle Douglas, and is reached only by stepping-stones across the eastern arm of the stream. "It consists," says the report of the inspector of ancient monuments, "of a rectangular tower, measuring 61 ft. by 39 ft., and still about 70 ft. high in its ruined state, surrounded on three sides, and probably on all four as orginally built, by a loopholed curtain wall with round towers at the angles and a gateway on the east front. A walled outer court, now only marked by low banks, existed on the east also.

"It is said to have been built towards the end of the fourteenth century by Archibald, Earl of Douglas. . . . In 1455 Threave was forfeited to the Crown, and its final abandonment dates from 1640, when it was ordered to be dismantled, and it has remained in ruins ever since."

"The curtain walls have a series of loopholes with wide embrasures, and the space between the walls and the tower was covered with a flat roof, with embattled parapets on the walls. The upper stories of the corner towers were entered from this level. A rock-cut moat defends the curtain on the east and south; it is now dry, and at the present level of the river bed is always so except at flood time, nor is there any evidence of a water channel to supply it from higher up the stream."

ATTIC SCENERY

"Attica is above all things the place for a pedestrian. Whereas carriage-roads are scarce, a good walker can always strike a line for himself from one landmark to another and find on the way a hundred delights unrecorded in Baedeker," writes Mrs. R. C. Bosanquet in "Days in Attica." "The familiar hills take unfamiliar shapes, the long coast gives an assurance of some sea-view from every height, the undulating lines of the middle distance are sometimes firm and shapely where the rocky framework of the country shows itself, or blurred and rounded where the low growth covers it with a gray veil. Here and there the stony stretches are broken by the figure of a shepherd with his herd of black and white sheep and goats. In the open country all is austere and dun, except where the candid blue of the sea runs up into the landscape and lies in the midst of it like a jewel. Among the stones grow low, sweet-smelling shrubs of a soft inconspicuous gray-green.

"There is, however, a significance in the gravity of Attica's flowing lines and the reserve of its coloring; dun and sepia and white. It is like a restful statement of essential fact; there is no sensational episode, no headlong cataract, no Byronic precipice, but instead an ordered tranquillity, waiting only for the inspiration of a dawn or sunset to flash into unbelievable purple and gold. Those who have seen a crimson evening turn into twilight where purple lingers on into night will never say that Attic scenery is wanting in color. Nevertheless it is not for these supreme moments that Attica must be loved, but rather for the subtleties of her noonday harmonies and the poetry of her barren places."

Fragment of Peasants' Song in 1362

"Jack Milner asketh help to turn his milne aright. He hath grounden small, small. . . . Look thy milne go aright, with the four sails, and the post stand in steadfastness. With right and with might, with skill and with will, let might help right and skill go before will and right before might, then goeth our milne aright. And if might go before right, then is our milne misadight."—Langland's "Piers Plowman."

Home Thoughts, From Abroad

Oh, to be in England
Now that April's there,
And whoever wakes in England
Sees, some morning, unaware,
That the lowest boughs and the brushwood sheaf
Round the elm-tree bole are in tiny leaf,
While the chaffinch sings on the orchard bough
In England—now!

And after April, when May follows,
And the whitethroat builds, and all the swallows!
Hark, where my blossomed pear-tree in the hedge
Leans to the field and scatters on the clover,
Blossoms and dew-drops—at the bent spray's edge—
That's the wise thrush; he sings each song twice over,
Lest you should think he never could recapture
The first fine careless rapture!
And though the fields look rough with hoary dew,
All will be gay when noontide wakes anew!
The buttercups, the little children's dower—
Far brighter than this gaudy melon-flower. —Robert Browning.

Education

Only that is education which teaches us to work as God works, true to the line, every stroke.—William Hawley Smith.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1915

Budget System Would Be a Safeguard

STRICTURES on expenditures, on unnecessary and extravagant appropriations, on miscalculations touching the relation of income to outgo—such strictures as the Democratic national administration and the recent Congress of the United States have been subjected to—might very largely, if not altogether, so far as they are partizan, at least, be avoided by the adoption of a comprehensive budget system. It is not going too far to say that in like manner much controversy over the tariff might be rendered needless and inexcusable. It is common knowledge among intelligent and observant people that the cost of government has greatly increased during recent years. Higher prices of labor and material are largely responsible for this. Increasing demands by the public on government service will account for a great deal of it. The growth of the country in population and the necessity for corresponding expansion of departmental work might be taken as a sufficient explanation of most of the increases in revenue. In addition, however, the later congresses have appropriated large sums for various purposes, concerning the necessity of which, to say the least, there is much doubt. Moreover, the more recent congresses have increased regular appropriations to a point that in the opinion of reasonable people justifies the charge of extravagance. The Democratic party in national convention assembled at Baltimore in 1912 made this charge against the appropriations of Republican Congresses sitting just prior to this gathering, and the only Democratic Congress that has sat since that time has outdone its Republican predecessors in the volume of authorized expenditures.

The Democratic party made the question of extravagant appropriations a partizan political issue. It invited thereby the criticism that has lately been heaped upon it. As a matter of fact, however, the question is not political and, therefore, not partizan, at all. The next Republican Congress, if the present system of making appropriations shall be continued, is very likely to outdo its Democratic predecessors in the line of extravagance. What the nation needs, and should have without delay, is a non-partizan budget committee of Congress, whose duty shall be to estimate the revenues and to determine the total of expenditures. Removed from partizan influence, the amount the customs should be called upon to contribute to the general fund from year to year could be arranged along lines more rational, because more businesslike, than those followed by partizan majorities in Congress.

President Wilson has announced that the budget system will receive attention in his message to Congress at the next session. His administration, and the administrations to follow, would be relieved of a great weight of responsibility, of a vast amount of undeserved criticism, if the entire fiscal question were lifted out of politics and treated purely from an economic standpoint. That the budget system would safeguard public interests there is no question. The United States only among the leading nations of the world clings to a practise so crude that the government does not know how much money the authorized expenditures call for, or where this money is coming from, until it is face to face perhaps with a serious deficit.

Railroad Case Is Testing Democracy

WE FEEL that those observers and critics are right who, looking on the New England railroad situation at the present time, insist that the strain is on the system of government of the states that are involved in the process of making laws for control of the carriers and salvage of the properties. The nation, enforcing the federal law, has formulated its decree, brought about concessions and pledges of reform by the management so far as certain practises go; and as to others of an alleged criminal nature it is still pressing the matter in the courts. Now the scene of interest and important action is in the state legislatures, with rival plans and their champions competing; with public service commissions sharing in the process of shaping opinion, public and legislative; and with state executives standing ready to use pressure if some solution is not forthcoming soon.

If there is one lesson of the hour more necessary to be emphasized than any other it is that anything like joint action by the states must be the result of mutual concessions by the conflicting parties to the dispute. Once that policy is accepted, a way out may be found. Otherwise there will be perpetuation of the tangle past the time when possible reconstruction may obviate a receivership of the Boston & Maine road.

On the economic side the arguments are no stronger than they are on the political for a prompt and just settlement of the issues involved; for a defeat of the effort to induce concerted action by the states of New England will be used as a new argument against the efficiency of the lesser political unit to meet the demands of the time when facing transportation and industrial problems of large dimensions.

The public undoubtedly wishes for no solution overlooking the lessons of the past; but at the same time it will not justify any obstructive or malicious tactics that arise from a motive of revenge. Small and petty aspects of the issue, rivalries of states and of men, clashings of departments with similar jurisdictions, must be eliminated. The ideal of patriotism must be followed; and to make the ideal effective there must be use of common-sense and good-will.

Wanted, a Domicile for Art

IN THE Metropolitan Museum, in the Altman collection, and in other large displays of privately owned masterpieces of the art of the past, New York city has assets that give it high rank as an art center. But it lacks facilities for temporary display of the best contemporary work of its own artists. As a city rich in patrons of art, it does not respond as it might to the appeals which go up from artists for galleries worthy of the works of art that come out of the studios and that now go to museums and galleries in cities such as Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Toledo, Rochester and Chicago. Indeed, it is said that for lack of such a home as the National Academy of Design has thus far vainly sought municipal aid in building, there are many contemporary European artists who have shown their work in these smaller cities and have passed by New York. As a matter of fact, there are well established circuits of this kind, under the highest patronage, and New York is not on the list.

If the present situation were not realized by officials of such societies of artists as are responsible for protection of the esthetic interests of the city, the outlook would be much less favorable than it is. But these officials are alive to the situation, and are making a plea for generous aid, a plea which even in times like these cannot be wholly ignored or denied. Friends among private donors are appearing. Once the city as such acts and provides a site, funds for building will be forthcoming, and also competent advisers in construction of an academy worthy of the city. Were the city now under Tammany control it might seem a vain hope to induce favoring action. But the present government is more susceptible to appeals of a high sort, and it also has concentrated power of appropriation of funds.

Not very long ago Boston had somewhat the same situation to face. But changes have come, with alteration of the Art Club management, with organization of the guild of artists and erection and use of their galleries, and with extension of the gallery space of the Museum of Fine Arts. In consequence local artists now have a chance to show their work more effectively than ever before, and the city as such has not yet been asked to foot any bills. That the method has its advantages is shown by the contrast with some cities' cultural agencies that are touched by "politics."

Toward Unity of the Americas

THE luncheon last Monday on board the new American-built Argentine battleship Moreno, in Annapolis roads, and given in honor of the President of the United States by the Argentine ambassador, Romulo S. Naon, possessed, it would seem, all the elements essential to the composition of a felicitous occasion. Marked throughout by the utmost cordiality, sincerity stamping every word uttered by host and guest, it was an affair that must go far toward impressing the public of the northern as well as of the southern continent with the fact that progress is rapidly being made toward an understanding among the three Americas. In the circumstances Ambassador Naon represented and spoke for other nations of the south as well as for his own; and President Wilson spoke for Canada as well as for the United States in voicing the hope that all the Americas may become unified in friendship.

There was more than courteous platitude in the interchange of compliments at this function. It is not a fiction, but a fact, that the Americas are drawing closer together. More than at any other time in their history the nations of the new world are seeking and finding common interests. There is a long road to be traveled before mutual understanding, mutual appreciation and mutual confidence shall be complete, but it may be said truthfully, we believe, that great advances are being made at the present time in this direction.

The people of the United States little know how deep an influence President Wilson's handling of the Mexican question has exerted in Central and South America, how great a change it has wrought in the beliefs and convictions of their peoples with regard to the motives and ambitions of the republic of the north. They had been surprised, no doubt, by the attitude of the United States in the Venezuela case; they had been amazed, no doubt, by the attitude of the United States toward Cuba, but there still remained a suspicion regarding the singleness of purpose of their big neighbor that they would have thought confirmed by armed intervention in Mexico.

President Wilson's policy toward Mexico has made friends for the United States throughout all the Americas. It has been a policy wise because honest. It is a policy that prompts the Argentine ambassador to wish, and to voice the wish of multitudes in Central and South America, that the relations of his people with the people of the United States may continue to grow stronger and stronger. In the sense that national leads to international unity, and that continental leads to world unity, the luncheon on the Moreno is a thing for all friends of universal peace to rejoice over.

One Good Move Should Lead to Others

ADVICES from Chicago bring the welcome news that, as a result of action taken recently in that city by representatives of the Poster Advertising Association, beginning with the first of next year when new contracts go into effect, advertisements of spirituous liquors will disappear from a majority of the billboards in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Porto Rico and Hawaii, in which countries the organization named controls the billboards of 4000 towns and cities. According to a resolution adopted by the association it would appear that vinous and malt liquors will continue to be advertised. But let us not be impatient or captious. It is really a great thing to have other wares handled by the trade eliminated. The brand of illegitimacy is placed by this extensive advertising combination upon spirituous goods; it cannot stop there. Public opinion will in time force abandonment of other objectionable advertisements.

In the meantime public opinion would do well to busy itself about the liquor advertisements that stare street and interurban railway passengers in the face. It is a serious question and one far from settled, to begin with, whether traction companies have any right under their franchises to do an advertising business at all; they certainly have no right, it would seem, as public carriers to offend their patrons with advertisements that emblazon and extol pernicious wares. Some of the traction companies of the United States are tactful enough to avoid raising the main question by refusing to permit offensive cards or signs on their station platforms and in their cars; others, however, by ignoring a greatly changing and much uplifted public opinion on the liquor question, seem to court an issue that will certainly be raised unless they radically reform their ways.

The fact is, local and state authorities are largely responsible for the continuance of liquor advertisements in public places. In the exercise of their regulatory powers they might easily, in many cases, convince the holders of privileges that it will be to their interest to realize that the times are changing and that the liquor traffic has become obnoxious in the sight of right-thinking people.

It is a great achievement of the prohibition movement to have succeeded in converting the Poster Advertising Association partly to its views; it will be a larger achievement when that organization shall be wholly converted, and it will be a greater triumph still when all liquor advertising matter shall have disappeared. It is going rapidly out of the columns of the newspapers; it should be pushed rapidly out of the urban and interurban railway stations and cars.

English Currency Notes

A CURIOUS anomaly in the currency of Great Britain and Ireland for many years past is that, whereas Scotland and Ireland have had their £1 notes as an integral and very important part of the national currency, England has not. The £5 Bank of England note has been the lowest denomination of "paper" which England has seen for very many years, until the war changed this as well as many other things. And truly to a people accustomed to a gold coinage, kept scrupulously clean of light coins, the change is not a very welcome one.

But quite possibly the Englishman will, with wont and use, find the drawbacks disappearing and the advantage remaining and adding to itself companions; and will discover that there is as much satisfaction in the silent slip of one note over another in the breast pocket as in the chink of the heavy yellow pieces in the waistcoast pocket.

But aside from the question of mere personal convenience, the currency notes issued by the British treasury have played a doubly useful part. In the first place they drove away the fear of a lack of currency at the beginning of the war; and when this service had been performed they started on a fresh career of usefulness as savers of gold. The latest figures published on March 3 show £1 and 10s. notes outstanding at over £37,000,000, against which there is held a special gold reserve of no less than £27,500,000. The coin and bullion in the Bank of England's own resources are shown at £60,000,000 as against £42,000,000 at the corresponding date last year. So that with the reserve against currency notes there is an immediately available supply of gold in excess of last year by about £45,000,000.

So long as gold is normally held to a very high proportion of the notes issued, as is, of course, the case in London, there need be no fear of inflation of the currency, except in so far as an excess of gold might create such an effect, a possibility to which economists as a whole are not, perhaps, sufficiently awake.

Education and Militarism

THE deliberate effort to make the universities and colleges of the United States auxiliary training schools for officers in an enlarged army and navy has had the backing of a few of the educators in charge of these institutions, but only a few. Presidents, professors and a majority of the students plan otherwise, and are not to be suddenly converted to militarism by preachments of fear based on the European Armageddon.

Credit for this attitude of a majority of persons in the academic field of the country must be variously assigned. Culture, in the strict, classical and traditional interpretation of that word, is not on the side of war. That accounts somewhat for the creditable fact. But in addition to this it so happens that for some years past the anti-militarist theory of national glory, honor and economic profit has been formally set forth in the universities and colleges by eminent native and other prophets of international good-will. This propaganda has been persistent, tactful and persuasive. The seed has fallen on good ground; and it is now springing up to confound the big army and big navy men.

One of the ablest and most influential of these missioners of arbitration, mediation and racial and national amity has been the conceded largest figure in the national educational world during the last third of the nineteenth century, who is now president emeritus of Harvard University. The fact that Charles William Eliot has contributed to Harvard students' daily paper, the Crimson, an argument against increased armament is significant, and doubly so since President A. Lawrence Lowell is one of the few university presidents in the country who is supporting the head of the army in his effort to induce general participation of university men in summer camp training for war. An efficient military arm for defensive purposes on a scale no larger than at present, President Eliot favors; but he is consistent with his past and stops there, and refuses to lend himself to making the universities feeders for the army and navy.

Praise for Canadian Army Contractor

MUCH that is disappointing, disheartening and disgusting to the people of Canada has been revealed in the boot and shoe inquiry at Ottawa. For one thing, it appears from the evidence that 48,000 pairs of overshoes were sent to England to make shoes already shipped wearable in the damp climate. They proved utterly useless and had to be discarded. About 200,000 pairs of shoes shipped from Canada by the militia department had to be thrown away. Generally speaking, the shoes furnished by contractors for the young Canadian volunteers were poorly made and ill-fitting. "The story," says an Ontario contemporary, "is a sordid one and a disgrace to the Dominion."

But it is not without a brighter side. Before the committee of inquiry Alfred Minister, of the Minister, Myles Shoe Company of Toronto, testified that he had received four telegrams inviting him to tender for army boots. He proceeded to Ottawa, looked over a dozen or so of sample pairs of boots in the militia department and "refused to make them at any price." The boots, he said, were of inferior quality and not suitable for the purpose for which they were intended.

From all the evidence at hand it does not appear that Mr. Minister saw anything in his conduct or in his testimony that seemed to him particularly meritorious. On the witness stand, as at Ottawa, he simply took the position that a manufacturer, even an army contractor, should be bound by honor to make and to deliver honest goods. One report quotes him as saying in his testimony: "I felt I could not make the boots (like the samples) conscientiously. I felt that a manufacturer had a certain responsibility."

This man's words and name are on nearly every tongue in Canada today. The people turn to both from contemplation of the Ottawa inquiry as a whole and find their load lightened. They realize that Alfred Minister does not stand alone, that the great majority of men are built in a like mold, that the fault, after all, lies in a system, not with humanity. There are Alfred Ministers in every country and in every community. Society should encourage them to come into the open and into competition, and it should discourage the other kind by refusing to accept what they have to offer, as Alfred Minister put it, "at any price." The Alfred Ministers are not corruptible or purchasable.